

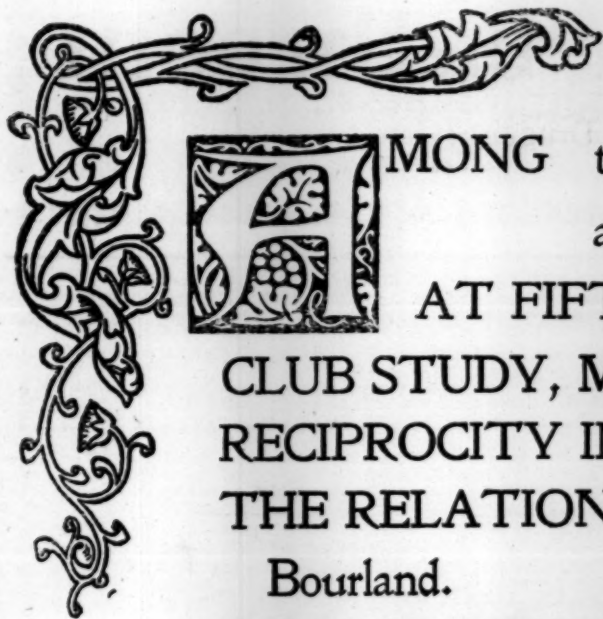
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# THE CLUB WOMAN

VOL. II.

BOSTON, MASS., APRIL, 1898.

No. 1.



**A**MONG the prominent features of this number  
are: ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁

AT FIFTY-TWO, Alice M. Wood.

CLUB STUDY, May Alden Ward.

RECIPROCITY IN CLUB WORK, Dr. Georgia Merriman.

THE RELATION OF CLUBS TO CIVIC LIFE, Clara P.  
Bourland.

FIELD WORK FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Cora C.  
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INEQUALITIES OF CLUB LIFE IN NEW ENGLAND, Sarah E.  
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POEMS, by Helen M. Winslow, Arthur Macy and John Clinton  
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# THE CLUB WOMAN

A Monthly Journal Devoted to the Interests of Women's Clubs.

VOLUME II.

BOSTON, MASS., APRIL, 1898.

NUMBER 1

HELEN M. WINSLOW

Editor.

APRIL 19th, '75.

By Helen M. Winslow.

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**A** CROSS the quiet country lands from Lexington the message flew:

"To arms, to arms, the British come; to arms for right ye patriots true.

King George's men resist ye all; down with oppression's iron hand.

Fight, if we must, for Liberty, for this is Freedom's chosen land."

From Lexington and Concord towns victorious cheers were flung broadcast;

They rang across New England's hills, their echoes shall all time outlast.

And, hearing, sturdy men were roused, and gladly proved their sterling worth;

And all by common impulse moved to bring about a Nation's birth.

The "Lexington Alarm" 'tis called, that sound of April, Seventy-five,

When high and low joined hands as one, their land of tyranny to thrive.

From far and near brave men came forth in answer to the quick alarm—

But what of women, everywhere, in town and village, hall and farm?

Ah, God's recording angel knows their sacrifice and toil and fears,

And God's recording angel knows the value of those women's tears.

For while brave men went forth to fight, their wives and mothers toiled and spun

To feed and clothe the patriots true, and hope and fear for battles won.

O women of America, have we no part to play to-day?  
Shall patriotism have no place in our protected, easier way?  
Our grandmothers of '76 a royal heritage bequeathe;  
A legacy of royalty as precious as the air we breathe.

'Tis ours to prove this heirship great, to build upon the heroic past;

To see that character to-day in patriotic mould is cast;  
That country's safe within whose homes dwell loyal daughters and brave sons;

And Freedom's sterling principle the Revolution still out-runs.

Prove title to your heirship, then, O women of America!  
The valiant deeds of ancestors are but the shining, guiding star  
To point this watchword for to-day. O, plant it on your native sod,

And teach it, live it, honor it—"Our Country and Our Country's God."

### "THE MELLOWING OF OCCASION."

**I**T has become the fashion with certain women, especially in the East, to disparage the woman's club. They say the club is a place where gossip and back-biting flourish, and the virtues of love and charity and tolerance are chiefly conspicuous by their absence. I have even known a brilliant lecturer, who depends for her audiences on these same women's clubs, to refuse to lend a hand in any active work because she "did not believe in women's clubs, because the members are selfish, self-seeking and trivial; because the club women are all envious and uncharitable."

Now, isn't this sweeping accusation rather unjust? When we look about and see what women have accomplished for their own sex since the clubs were established; when we look about and see what the clubs are really doing to-day for their communities; when we count up the libraries, the improved sanitary conditions of towns and cities, the increased educational advantages; when we realize the increased average intelligence of the average woman who belongs to current events classes and literary clubs; when, in short, we note the broadening of character in the average individual club woman, is this a fair statement?

To be sure, there are narrow-minded, envious women in clubs. Alas! we all know them. One such woman is enough to injure seriously the work of a small club; half a dozen of her can give a large club a bad name—a reputation for back-biting and all uncharitableness. Half a dozen such women can keep a club in a chronic quarrelsome state, and by spreading evil reports outside can destroy all its usefulness in a community. But in the most notorious of such affairs the trouble is caused by a mere handful of narrow-minded women, while nine-tenths of the membership sit sadly by in shamed silence. Shall they be condemned because of the quarrelsome few?

But in the vast majority of clubs the spirit of petty rivalry and self-seeking which is sometimes noticeable in individual cases is fast disappearing, or has never materialized. There is such a great and splendid work for the women's clubs to do that the earnest, noble, unselfish woman becomes absorbed in something beyond self-seeking. She ceases to care whether her name stands first on the list of committees, or, indeed, whether it is there at all. She ceases to mind if she is left off the list of after-dinner speakers at the annual banquet. She ceases to suffer an envious pang because her enemy is asked to write the club poem, for the simple reason that she has ceased to be conscious of an enemy.

She has ceased to feel the slights which may have grieved her in the past, because she has ceased to "wear a chip on her shoulder." She has come to rejoice and be glad in any good thing that may befall any good woman because she has grown broad-minded enough to recognize that honor and glory falling to one woman mean honor and glory for the cause of all women; that in these days the advancement of woman and the glory of womanhood comes to all and for all and through all of us. For such is the real sisterhood of woman.

We do not hear so much about the ideal club as we did in those years when the Philadelphia Biennial was fresh in our minds. Is it because we are so much nearer demonstrating it? It is certainly not that we have ceased to care, for the club

movement was never more serious, perhaps never so earnest as it is to-day. It may be because women are finding how much better it is to do than to talk, to be than to vainly imagine. As one of our bright Massachusetts women said the other day, "It doesn't always mean that a woman is growing because she talks a great deal." She herself sat for twelve years at the club like a mouse in the corner, never daring to lift up her voice, though to-day she is the acting president of the State Federation—and a good one, too.

There is nothing that develops a woman better, or that broadens her character more than a club life. Give her something to think about, something to take away with her when she comes into the club; she will soon be willing to do her share of the work, and then she will begin to grow. Many a fine president of to-day can recall the time when she was afraid of her own voice, when she accepted her first bit of committee work with fear and trembling. And she knows that the years between have been years of growth and helpfulness and work for others.

For, after all, that is the true secret of the good club woman—helpfulness to others. She who goes on to committees and works her way through the lower offices and up to the president's chair simply from personal ambition and self-seeking pride, is not the good club woman, nor the really successful one. For in these modern days personal ambition is more plainly discerned than it used to be, and the woman who climbs into the presidential chair merely for personal glorification is not destined to sit there long.

There must be a higher, a more altruistic purpose. The best president is she who is so full of plans for the elevation of the club and the development of every member that she forgets herself. And so she becomes at once the servant and the queen of clubs.

Such has been our beloved national president, and a queen of hearts as well. Surely in all her great work of the past four years she has put herself last and the club movement first, and how it has grown and developed and spread into country and town and village during that time!

And yet, with all this mighty movement—a movement involving five hundred thousand women of brains and heart—Mrs. Henrotin has found her own outlook on life so wonderfully broadened and her perception of the significance of woman's work so enlarged that she realizes more than most women the great truth that in helping others we help ourselves.

In short, the club movement is to-day one of the greatest factors in the world's progress; and he or she who proclaims a disbelief in it because of the shortcomings of some few club acquaintances lacks the faculty of a comprehensive perception of the things of to-day as well as of prophetic insight into the future.

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## THE RELATION OF THE WOMAN'S CLUB TO CIVIC LIFE.

By Mrs. Clara P. Bourland, Peoria, Ill.

**T**HE idea or motif of the woman's club is extremely flexible. It responds to our varied interests as citizens, quite as cordially as it adapts itself to the thoughtful or conservative feeling within its own body. Indeed, the woman's club touches our civic life at so many points that I shall hardly be able to suggest them all.

A glance at the avowed aims and objects of our department clubs is sufficient to show this intimate relation. If we compare, for example, the objects set down in the by-laws of a representative club, "Mutual sympathy and counsel and united effort towards the higher civilization of humanity," with the formally stated objects of a prototypal organization of more recent date—the Civic Federation—to wit, "To gather together in a body, for mutual support and combined action, all the forces for good, public or private, existing or at work in our city," we shall find that the ethical bases of these organizations are identical.

The relation between the woman's club and the civic life is a mutual relation. Wherever this fact is recognized, we shall find existing a cordial feeling of reciprocity. This may be indicated under three general divisions: First, the woman's club brings to the solution of problems of State and municipality minds trained to the proper theoretic discussion of ways and means, with the added advantage of more and better spent leisure for their study.

Again, the club stands for legislation which shall be of a permanently helpful character, regarding with disfavor mere temporizing expedients, adopted to-day only to be abandoned next year.

Thirdly, and this is a corollary of my last proposition, the club seeks to secure reforms in discipline or social life which are needed for the promotion of public health and morals, ignoring questions as to the advantages which these reforms will give to the party in power.

Under existing municipal conditions, women are so far removed from considerations of a purely personal nature that they can clearly perceive the necessity which exists for an absolute divorce of municipal service from politics (so called). This is really the foundation stone of a good city government. I am aware that this does not seem a possible achievement, but there are some signs of the times that point to its ultimate accomplishment.

The work of the women of New York City in the campaign for Seth Low is a case in point. Some of the societies and clubs that undertook to secure signers for Mr. Low's indorsement were Sorosis, the Women's Health Protective Association, the Working Girls' Clubs, the Women's Conference of the Society of Ethical Culture, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Public Education Association, the Council of Jewish Women, the Nurses' Settlement, and many others. Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, Miss Grace Dodge and Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi were among the most faithful workers in securing the 137,000 names of Citizens' Union supporters for Seth Low as Mayor of Greater New York.

Clean streets, more schools, and more breathing grounds for the poor have been the demands most emphasized by the women whose names are on the Citizens' Union list. Whatever the outcome of their efforts, they blazed a path for humanity-loving women to walk in, in every city of our land.

The sentiment which compels a clean municipal ticket will also insist upon the enforcement of existing statutes for the

public good. The mayors of cities, the police authorities, all who are charged with the administration of law, should be sustained in their efforts to support the laws. These men should not be allowed to play fast and loose with their oaths of office, enforcing such laws as they think will secure themselves continuance in place, and treating others with contempt.

Realizing that, in the disbursement of city funds, money is often diverted from its proper channels, and through jobbery between contractors and politicians, enriches both, while it robs the laborer of his rightful due and the people of the full enjoyment of that for which they are taxed to pay,—the philanthropic club would gladly bring an enlightened conscience and a quick recognition of lawful claims to the adjustment of strictly business contracts.

The office of police matron, wherever it exists, has been created and sustained by a reciprocity of feeling between the woman's club and the city council.

The Protective Agency, which is pledged to the protection of women and children from wrongs of any and every nature, by thorough and patient investigation of cases of complaint, is a valuable and economical adjunct to the judiciary department of the municipality.

In the consideration of legislation which shall be permanently helpful in its character, the woman's club is in entire sympathy with the principle of civil service reform, especially in the management of jails, work houses, etc., cultivating a public sentiment which will insist upon retaining at the heads of such institutions those who are fitted by education and experience to deal in a hopeful spirit with the criminal classes.

The suppression of gambling and other immoralities, the saloon question, with license, early closing, and the sale of liquor to minors, obviously and vitally concern the philanthropic club, whatever may be the views of individual members upon these questions.

The complex question of charities, whether it finds expression in college and university settlements, Hull houses, neighborhood guilds, homes for the aged and the friendless, or the relief of the beggar at the door, finds its most thoughtful students among club women who would gladly co-operate with an intelligent city board to restore the dependent classes to self-respect and self-support.

The cause of public education, beginning with the demand for less crowded schoolhouses, proper ventilation, the most approved systems of lighting and heating; the ratio of teachers to pupils so adjusted that each may learn the character of the other under circumstances favorable to the best development of both; the placing of primary grades in the care of the most experienced and most broadly cultured natures; these are some of the ideal conditions towards which thoughtful club women aim, and which they expect to realize when the school inspector and the ward politician walk in separate paths.

The relation which the club sustains to public health, wholesome and scientific sanitary regulations, clean streets, pure water, and protection from fire needs hardly to be emphasized here.

And when we come to the realm of aesthetics, the field is literally the whole little world of the city. What trees we shall plant, what parks and gardens we shall foster, what broad streets and generous fountains will replace the dreary, dirty thoroughfares in which we now so often walk, when the bond of sympathy and purpose is made perfect between the woman's club and civic life!

It is said that when Emerson was asked to define the word civilization, he answered, "It is the power of good women." We are not disposed to quarrel with this definition. The new order of things which is in the air, if it has not really become rooted in the earth, compels us to recognize its truth.

And if we accept this truth, it falls upon us also to accept the responsibility which it brings. John Fiske says that in some respects city government is harder to watch intelligently than the government of the State or nation. Other writers upon civics like Bryce and Low agree that the government of cities is one of the conspicuous failures of the United States.

Says Mr. Bryce: "The deficiencies of the national government tell but little for evil on the welfare of the people. The faults of the State government are insignificant compared with the extravagance, corruption and mismanagement which mark the administration of cities, both great and small." He also mentions the want of foresight which results in wastefulness and the bad habit of doing everything by halves. Unhappily, too, there exists a want of method for fixing public responsibility on the governing persons and bodies.

Can a more important work be undertaken by the woman's club than the cultivation of a public sentiment that shall crystallize in a civic federation, composed of men who will sacrifice, if need be, their private interests as well as their personal tastes and comforts to secure independence to the citizen, and an honest distribution of the public funds.

The combined and harmonious action of the civic federation with the woman's club would prove a powerful factor in civic reformation. It would give us beauty for mourning, the garments of praise for the spirit of heaviness.

"I take goodness," says Bacon, "in this sense, the effecting of the weal of men, which is that the Grecians call Philanthropia, and the word humanity as it is used, is a little too light to express it."

### IN BOSTON BORN.

[The following original poem was read at the Papyrus Club of Boston, by Mr. Arthur Macy, a former president, February 5, 1898, and is reprinted by permission from "Time and the Hour."]

NOW whosoe'er is Boston-born  
Where genius never, never nods,  
May every other mortal scorn,  
And patronize the gods!

Sophronia to the lecture goes  
(Her chosen mission is to learn),  
And takes her place among the rows  
Of earnest souls that yearn.

Sophronia is Boston-born,  
Which rare intelligence implies;  
For where the lights of knowledge dawn  
'T is easy to be wise.

Sophronia has azure veins,  
And constantly is "in the know,"  
And that is why she worships brains,  
And dotes on lectures so.

No terms abstruse her nerves appal;  
There is no thought beyond her reach.  
In fact, she's what rude men might call  
An intellectual "peach."

She grapples with the wildest dreams  
With which fantastic minds have played,  
And mid deep, esoteric themes  
Is calm and undismayed.

Psychology to her is joy;  
Immanuel Kant she grasps with ease;  
With Plato she delights to toy,  
And quote Parmenides.

She's "up" in Art and Buddhist lore,  
Each new analysis of Lear,  
The Ethics of Dimension Four,  
The Martian atmosphere.

Lacustrine dwellers (mostly Swiss),  
The Status of the Local Bean,  
The Nebular Hypothesis,  
(Whatever that may mean).

Prince Hamlet daft or Hamlet sane,  
The Renaissance and How to Cook;  
Incessant as an endless chain,  
Or Tennyson, his "Brook."

And to the lecture still she goes  
At morning, noon, and eventide;  
Yet, notwithstanding all she knows,  
Remains unsatisfied.

Like her, we all are erudite  
(Minerva makes her home with us),  
Exclusive, glacially polite,  
And so indigenous!

And as our knowledge deep we drink  
From some domestic avatar,  
It's vastly comforting to think  
How very wise we are.

And whosoe'er is Boston-born,  
Where genius never, never nods,  
May every other mortal scorn  
And patronize the gods!

The old idea that a club woman must be a blue-stocking and wear a bonnet antedated at least two years has been buried. The club woman of to-day must be up to date in dress as well as in ideas.

Do club women realize that it is scarce two hundred years since women were charged with being witches if they did anything unusual, and were peremptorily hustled out of life on the gallows if they ventured upon anything out of the ordinary?—Mrs. J. E. St. John, Lansing, Mich.

The enthusiasm of the little boy who had the "square-toed-est, moroccodest shoes" he ever saw, and "the resources of a boy's pocket," were made in a humorous way to express the superlative of all good things for Michigan, by Mrs. Austin George of Ypsilanti at the last State Federation meeting in Saginaw.

Although some women are veritable club tramps, neglecting their more personal duties as wives, mothers, sisters, or daughters, in order to spend the whole time going from one meeting to another; is that fact to furnish an argument against the good influence of women's clubs?—The Club Owl.



## RECIPROCITY IN CLUB WORK.

By Dr. Georgia Merriman, Brown Gable, Bucyrus, Ohio.

**T**HE man who has much to say may well condense it, is a Carlylian aphorism as applicable to women as to men; may it not require forty octavo volumes by way of illustration?

Reciprocity is a mutual giving and returning, like the flow and ebb of tides. To give out is as much a duty as to absorb; indeed, mental respiration includes inspiration and expiration. Silent women have been likened to the stationary leucocytes in our own blood-vessels; but the ameboid movement necessary to cell growth is just as essential to the growth of reciprocity in club life. Stagnation is positive selfishness and ends in arrest of mental development.

The true test of education is not so much what one knows as *how* she knows it and what mental habit she has formed. An omnivorous memory enables some person to make an imposing spectacle of apparent knowledge; but far better and more valuable is mental development, as evidenced by accurate observation, careful reasoning and correct expression. If we may ever hope to share the faculty of vision, insight and creative energy with the men and women of genius, we must master the conditions which favor the development of those supreme gifts. To make study, observation and experience part of one's spiritual and intellectual capital it is necessary to saturate one's self with the subject; to let the imagination play upon it; to meditate upon it. The student who puts imagination, vitality and sincerity into the work of preliminary education comes at last to full command of herself and gives complete expression to that which is deepest and most individual. Time, discipline, study and thought enrich every nature which is receptive and responsive.

A new Saint Beuve must be raised up to criticize woman's work from some other view-point than that of clothes, for here woman may not be naturally deficient; but for lack of mental training she clothes her thought and structural language, which may be emphatic or represent poetic thought and yet not be beautiful or measured by meter. Bjornstjern Bjornson says: "Inherited artistic aptitudes *are not* culture. Culture means appreciation of anyone and everything according to true worth." Culture is above all things real and vital; knowledge may deal with abstractions and unrelated bits of fact, but culture must always fasten upon those things which are significant in a spiritual order. It has to do with the knowledge which may become incorporated in one's nature and with knowledge which has especially come to humanity through action. It is this deeper knowledge which holds a lighted torch aloft in the deepest recesses of the soul or over those abysses of possible experience which open on all sides about every man and every woman; which is to be found in the pages of Homer, Dante, Shakespeare and Goethe and all those great artists who have seen men in those decisive and significant moments when they strike into the movement of history, or when through their deeds and sufferings the order of life suddenly shines forth.

Clubs organized for the study of history should bear these facts in mind and cease compiling from best authors where dates conflict. Characters too often appear in the color of their historians' glasses, and finally the student ends in doubt and infidelity as to any real benefit derived from history. My conviction upon this point is clear and incisive: unless we can study history by character and epoch, by contemporary surroundings, the atmosphere in which the hero developed and his relation to his own generation, the study might well be dropped from our curricula and the study of up-to-date phenomena engage our attention.

Prove the truth of my words by indulging yourself in a fancy picture of the time and circumstance woven into your historical study, wrought by your imagination playing upon the ancient customs, and see how quickly the critic with cold and dreary exactness will exclaim "That as neither Gibbons nor Mommsen gives credence to the above suppositions, they must have been evolved from the inner conscience of the writer," and when, at last, you succumb to the mortal obtuseness of historical critics and henceforth confine yourself to bold, bare facts which no historian ever disputed, you will realize with me, after twenty minutes' close attention to your paper containing dates, unpronounceable names and dry statistics, that insomnia is not one of the incurable diseases of the age.

A reciprocity plank in a political platform means, plainly interpreted, "Cultivate commercial interchange with those nations who open their ports to your products, and heavily handicap with tariff duties or entirely exclude from your markets the products, both raw materials and manufactured articles, of those who do not."

Reciprocity committees have sometimes supposed their duty to be the furnishing of manufactured articles for all their club constituency. We have been tendered our subjects cut-and-dried, references ad libitum, and now the theme of literary reciprocity has grown to exchange of concentrated nutriment. Those who need intellectual milk must take it sterilized, or, at least, boiled down in this day of bacteriological disclosures. How can you expect mental growth or phenomenal intellectual giants after you have "boiled down" the germ? No new life can spring from antiseptic fluids.

To promote reciprocity between individuals, nations or clubs, we must first understand each other's modes of thought, customs and aims; to gain this necessary information in regard to the Federated Clubs of Ohio the committee instituted the following somewhat professional method of gaining statistics and a consensus of opinion on club work. We sent to every club these questions:

- What is your greatest need?
- What is your greatest danger?
- What is your greatest drawback?
- Would you exchange papers?

I wish it were possible in the condensation necessary to present only the distilled liquor of their import, to retain all the longing and ambition for higher attainments, as well as the wit and spicy retort.

Denizens of country and city alike cry for more time for study; a central focal point around which club life may centre.

The restrictions of social ethics are powerful drawbacks to intellectual improvement; the social star never grows to any mental height, nor even makes a good book-worm grubber; therefore, we welcome the woman who thinks for herself and speaks to the point on all occasions. It contributes more to the advancement of the club to discuss and exchange views on trivial subjects than to be too uncommunicative. Never consent to be the silent member of *your* club.

No club can afford to select a new member because she dresses well or looks pretty or seems amiable; these are characteristics which might lead a man to choose her for a wife, but they should not lead you to vote her into your club.

Larger memberships and freer discussion under strict parliamentary discipline are warmly recommended.

The best and most progressive clubs are "nipping in the bud" the spread-eagle-ism of wordy papers, lengthy, wearisome and uninteresting and encyclopaedic speeches committed to memory and rolled out with sonorous gusto. Instead, they are encouraging the leaders of conversation to saturate themselves

with the subject in hand and then join in a natural and interesting manner the familiar discourse and general interchange of sentiment.

The flow and ebb, the echo and re-echo in conversation, the helpful attrition of mind to mind, cannot come from stilted feats of memory in committing phrase or paraphrase from the encyclopaedia. The glow and sparkle of talk must come from the inspiration of the moment, and while the fundamental idea may have been derived from some outside source, yet it is like a fibre taken from some lower strata of the brain and drawn through successive layers of your own mental pictures, by which it acquires some momentum or some outer coating which is characteristic, and this is reciprocity in thought.

"The mind a highway is. A constant throng  
Of travelers we call our thoughts pursue their way."

Among the manifold duties of club women are certainly to be enrolled the appreciative encouragement and practical recognition of her sisters' mental capacities. Men never have succeeded without combines, even in literary work; and it is plain that woman cannot; therefore, wherever woman's work be meritorious, let her sisters prove their faith in it by helpful praise and reward. Be not too critical of immature productions; and, finally, as the president of Sorosis puts it:

"She who stands alone to-day, be she woman or an organization of women, is missing her place in the great accordant note of the century."

#### FIELD WORK FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

By Cora C. Jones.

**T**HE question of spending a small sum of money where it will do the most good, comes often to the thoughtful club woman. The Roxburghe Club has decided that one of the ways is in Field Work for our Public Schools, which, if intelligently planned, adds to the educational value of our present system, and is in step with the progressive thought of the day, which is that experience, supplemented by book knowledge, is the key note of a liberal education. Field work will enlarge the experiences of school children, so that the printed page will bring to their minds pictures of things once seen, and thereby arouse an interest, unknown to those children whose ideas are gathered from books alone. This is of vital importance to the children of the very poor, whose environments and limited experience lay the foundation for a narrow view of life.

It is difficult for us to realize how little of the world the North End child knows, beyond the limits of his home, the street, and the school, especially the foreigners who arrive pitifully ignorant, and from whose ranks many of our citizens come. Field work gives to the very poor an opportunity to spend a half or whole day in the country or at the shore, collecting specimens of plants and stones, and wild flowers, growing in their natural state, seeing woods, farms, and agricultural fields, and all that goes with country life. Specimens are to be brought home and made the subject of the next day's lessons.

Teachers tell us that the child who gets his ideas from the printed page, who reads of farms, but never sees one, who reads of woods and fields of grain, but never sees them, loses his interest and forgets; but if those words bring a picture to his mind his interest is aroused in the whole subject, and his education becomes broad in proportion to his experience. We all know after we have traveled, how much more interesting are the printed descriptions of places visited, than when no experience of our own brings the scene to our mind.

In the Hancock School, on Parmenter street in the North End, are 2500 girls representing every nationality except the real Plymouth Rock American. Swedes, Danes, Poles, 970 Russians, 700 Italians, 108 American born. These children have come to stay, and it is for our schools to so educate them that they may become intelligent and useful members of the community. It is wonderfully interesting to visit the school, to see in a tenement house, for want of room in the school building, very young children striving to learn our language, ignorant, but interested; almost invariably obedient and appreciative.

Follow them grade after grade to the graduating class, and there you will find them lady-like in their manners, neatly dressed, and capable of reciting the "Courtship of Miles Standish," with a depth of feeling, and a command of fine English, that fills the listener with astonishment. Skeptical as you may be when you enter, when you leave, you feel that to help on the good work is worth the effort. Surely the homes must feel the influence of this education and this patriotism so wisely taught, and the men who go from them must be more worthy the name of citizen. Field work among these children is a difficult problem. There is no appropriation for it, and contributions are few. Mr. Dutton, the master, has encouraged those who could, to save ten cents during the winter to pay car fares for a trip to Franklin Park and the suburbs. For those who could not, the teachers have paid, and have been rewarded by the delight and interest of the children, and by the knowledge gained in the schoolroom.

Beyond the educational value, there is the physical gain from one brief day of country life. Field work cultivates a love of nature. The child who is taught early to see the use and beauty in growing things, will be less of a hoodlum in later years to destroy our shrubs and flowers. Just here is a strong point in favor of the work. Pres. Eliot of Harvard College, Pres. Buckham of Vermont University, Mr. H. L. Clapp, master of the Geo. Putnam School, add their testimony to the value of the work.

Pres. Eliot writes: "Out-of-door study in summer may prove to be the joy as well as the necessity of future summer education. Then children of fifteen who do not know an elm leaf from a sycamore or a composite flower from one of the lily family will not outnumber those who know by tens of thousands. Then boys who swim against an undertow will not be ignorant of the simplest elements of the theory of the tides. Then the interest of a bit of mica or feldspar will have its own attraction, and the blackberry vines will not tear the dresses of girls who do not know the difference between them and poison ivy. Teachers who really care for what they teach and children who like to learn have possibly less to learn in summer of rules and rulers than from leaves of grass."

Mr. Clapp in the Popular Science Monthly on School Gardens says: "Children find something to take care of, something that quickly responds to love's labor, and as interest is added to interest they lay up for themselves resources for happiness that should be the heritage of even the poorest city child; and this would be so if school authorities and the people behind them had more real insight into children's best natures, more foresight, more humanity, more liberality in the purchase of school grounds."

Nature study for children was formerly taught largely from text-books, which was found by many to be rather dull and dreary, said President Buckham of the University of Vermont, in a recent address before the midwinter meeting of the Vermont Botanical Club. Much attention was given to the monstrous and the marvelous, and little to the common things that lie around us.

It is more work to teach the children of a primary class



than a senior class in college. Children will ask such questions that Agassiz himself could not answer one in ten of them. The chief cause of the advance and popularization of nature study was the divine gift to this world of Professor Agassiz. We no longer study natural history, we pursue nature study. The change in terms denotes a great change in methods of study.

In teaching younger children, it is proper to set the child to work to use his eyes and ears. Children dull in every other subject are likely to be bright in this. It is important to get children to appreciate the resourcefulness of nature. There is an infinity of instruction in the animal creation regarding the principles of mechanism. Nature is full of power, beauty and helpfulness. Teach the child to exercise his powers of observation and a new world will in this way be opened to him. The State of New York has begun a course that seems very wise. It gives to the agricultural experiment station at Cornell University an annual appropriation of \$25,000 for the purpose of sending out leaflets and bulletins to instruct the teachers of the public schools in nature study, and to enable the professors of that institution to go about the State explaining to the teachers how best to instruct the children of the common schools in this study. President Buckham expressed the wish that the colleges of Vermont, even though they had no appropriation, might do something in this direction.

It is the hope of the Roxburghe Club that club women will interest themselves in this work, will give little or much to the schools where the pupils are least favored in their homes, and will so clearly demonstrate the need of this stimulus toward a broad education, based on experience, that our school authorities will sooner or later make it a part of the public school system.

The Class teacher and Science teacher accompany the children.

The excursions take place during the school days or on Saturday. To save expense they are usually planned for the afternoon so as not to extend over a meal time. No trouble is found in disciplining the children. Interested visitors are welcomed on these excursions. The smallest sum of money can be appropriated, as the expense of a single trip is very small.

Plants in the springtime are valuable, as the children care for them at home during the summer. They cannot be left in the schoolroom during the winter, as steam is not on over Sunday.

Scholars of the grammar grades are taken on excursions in preference to those of the primary, as some training is necessary to prepare them for field work.

#### RULES OF THE DON'T WORRY CLUB.

- I. Consider what must be involved in the truth that God is Infinite, and that you are part of his plan.
- II. Memorize some of the Scripture promises, and recall them when the temptation to worry returns.
- III. Cultivate a spirit of gratitude for daily mercies.
- IV. Realize worrying as an enemy which destroys your happiness.
- V. Realize that it can be cured by persistent effort.
- VI. Attack it definitely as something to be overcome.
- VII. Realize that it never has done and never can do the least good. It saps vitality and impairs the mental faculties.
- VIII. Help and comfort your neighbor.
- IX. Forgive your enemies and conquer your aversions.
- X. Induce others to join the "Don't Worry" movement.

#### THE VINE.

A theme of a song was borne from the East  
On the ripples of legend's dim sea,  
And ere the break of the ripples had ceased,  
The wind bore the music to me.  
And yet methought I heard a minor strain  
That vanished ere the winds could whisper—pain.

It told of a vine that flourished and grew  
Afar in a desolate plain,  
'Neath a sultry sky where it never knew  
The blessings of moisture and rain.  
And yet methought that vine was passing fair,  
But for the lack of fruit that it should bear.

But the prophet pursuing his thirsty way  
There smote with his staff on the earth,  
And sparkling and bright in the gleam of the day  
A fountain gave murmuring birth.  
The vine stretched out in vain to reach its side,  
And then, in sense of dearth, swift drooped and died.  
—John Clinton Anthony.

#### INEQUALITIES OF CLUB LIFE IN NEW ENGLAND.

By Sarah E. Temple, President Vermont Federation.

**T**HERE are many beautiful phases of this Woman's Club movement which graces these twilight hours of the nineteenth century—hours so rosy with promise, golden with opportunity, violet with responsibility, and melting so rapidly into the great eternity we call the past.

There is the reciprocal feature of club life in which each member shares in the results of the labors of all, or as one young woman puts it, "All the others are working for me." How many a busy, tired woman must actually starve mentally and intellectually, if it were not for what she hears and gathers in her club meetings, and investigating which she must do in order to prepare her own little share in the year's work.

Then there is the substitution phase, wherein the club has opened up to hundreds or even thousands of women, opportunities for spending their energies, time and money, in channels which bring not only greatly increased happiness and profit to themselves, but to the world at large.

Again, education need no longer stop with the close of school or college days. False standards of estimate are obliterated by the club.

To be a club member in good standing, is a passport to the best—North, South, East and West, and the questions "Is she rich?" "Who is she?" "What of her family and ancestry?" shrink into the background and are forgotten.

The intrinsic value of the individual, alone, determines what place she shall occupy. This was beautifully illustrated by a report given at a recent Federation meeting in which the speaker said: "Before our club was formed there were women who lived down on Railroad street and there were other women who lived up on Pearl street, but since the club was organized, the women on Railroad street have come up, and I am happy to say the women on Pearl street have come down and now we never think about the street on which a member lives."

The fearless, sisterly manner in which articles and selections in *The Club Woman* have shown the same spirit must be the cause of great rejoicing to many. I know it is to some. There are many other phases of this movement of which I would like

to speak—for I am enthusiastically a club woman, and so glad I am permitted to live in this age when clubs prevail—but I must content myself with the mention of but one more.

That is, the spirit of helpfulness which seems to prevail among club women everywhere, the willingness to "lend a hand," or two hands, or even one's whole self, if by so doing one can be of service somewhere.

In my correspondence with club women throughout the length and breadth of the land there is always the greatest readiness to render any assistance, give any information, and generally the closing invitation to feel free to call on them again if anything more is desired.

It is this willingness to consider others which emboldens me to attempt to lay before the club women, especially of New England, some of the inequalities of club life and work as they exist in our section to-day.

"The New England States are naturally and historically grouped together," and what is of interest to one is of interest to all. When from time to time I see accounts of the various receptions, midwinter Federation meetings (from which hundreds are turned away for lack of room), and the many other good things which come in and around the populous centres, I think with little Glory, in "Faith Gartney's Girlhood," "there are lots of good times in the world," but we in Vermont are not in them, except just once a year, when we have our annual Federation meeting.

Even then but a very small proportion of our club members are able to attend. The large, frequent and enthusiastic club meetings in Massachusetts (so exasperatingly near by) make me feel as if I and my group of clubs were in the *back-woods* of the club movement, as we are geographically of New England; that is, in the outskirts, farthest removed from the centres of population. There must be portions of New Hampshire and Maine where similar conditions prevail, though not to the same extent as in Vermont, for they have more large cities as centres of influence in the State. Connecticut has felt it, as Miss D. S. Pinneo, secretary of the Connecticut Federation, writes me: "I am glad to get into communication with the Vermont Federation. We are doing pioneer work as Vermont is, and we ought to help each other. Massachusetts is so *tremendous* it rather dwarfs our attempts. I have an idea in mind looking towards an occasional meeting of a New England Federation. I wonder if it would not be a good plan?"

But Connecticut is since making rapid strides to the front, as she also has large cities. In fact, there is no other portion of New England situated as Vermont in the absence of large cities of its own, situated to one side of the general thoroughfares of travel and so far removed from the large cities of other States. It is difficult for those in populous centres to realize how very different their work would be if they were scattered over a large territory, with mountains rising up between, and transportation accomplished either by long detours by rail or difficult stage drives across the country. This makes frequent and large club meetings almost an impossibility, and I am not sure that a New England Federation meeting would be of great value to us in this State, as only a few of our members would feel able to attend if it were held in one of the other States, and if held in our own, probably could not be largely attended, as the fact is often stated that it is far easier to get to New York or Boston than to the different parts of our own State. A casual glance at the map of the State will convince anyone that this is true. Railroads are scarce, mountains are numerous. With our three largest cities numbering but 14,000, 8,000 and 6,000 inhabitants, according to statistics, we have no centres of influence like those to be found in connection with very large business and commercial cities, and must therefore lose from our experiences those enthusiastic, inspiring occasions

which mean so much to club women, and act as a tonic, making them equal to anything.

I cannot forbear quoting some extracts from letters which show the contrasts so plainly. Miss Florence Everett, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation, writes: "I shall be very glad if you will write me of any way in which our Federation could extend its help and usefulness. The club conditions in Massachusetts are so different from those in any other State that our line of work is quite different, and, I fear, rather selfish. The State is so small and the number of clubs so large (having an aggregate membership of 16,000 women) that we can hold these meetings often, and so get the stimulus and inspiration which comes from numbers. If there is any way in which we can 'lend a hand' to you or to your Federation, please let me know. I have been thinking lately how little we know of what the other New England Federations are doing, when we ought really to be in close touch."

From correspondents in my own State I read: "O! if you were only nearer and could visit us sometimes." "It seems to me we shall need more clubs and more money before we can do very efficient work." "There is so much work to be done right here in our own town for different things, and so much opposition to any improvement, it makes me discouraged."

Massachusetts has been so successful in enticing away our daughters (notably the editor of *The Club Woman*, Mary E. Wilkins, and Sally Joy White), and thus impoverishing our own working force, that the question arises in the minds of some of us if that State is not indebted to us.

In these altruistic days, when large-hearted men and women are supplying remote sections of the country with traveling libraries, and the New England Educational League is undertaking to provide for pupils at a distance as good education as is to be found in the cities, I wonder if some bright club woman will not devise some method of spreading out the overplus of enthusiasm, inspiration and all conquering spirit of the clubs in large cities, until it shall reach the more remote districts and the clubs which feel the need of it so much?

If they do not, it will be the first problem which they have undertaken and found too much for them, the first avenue of usefulness opening before them which they have not found themselves able to enter and fulfil its greatest demands, with that grace and courtesy which only thoughtful women possess.

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"When your club begins to be a bore to you, it is time to leave it. It is a mistake to hold that by staying in it with a sense of resignation you are discharging any sort of a duty to yourself or anybody. The fault is either with you or the club, of course. If it is the former, you can drop your connection with it without formality, with the understanding with yourself that it is to be taken up again after a little; if it is the latter, you would do better to go to work so to change the aspect of the club that it will hold all of its old interest for you. But if you do take a vacation in this fashion yourself, you need not be much afraid of losing interest altogether. The certain result will be only a feeling of being outside everything and alien in interest to that of your friends, and the end so brought about will be the one you want. You will go back to your club with a new appreciation and be of new service to it. When a club gets to be an unpleasant duty its best function's missing."

—Zona Gale, in *Evening Wisconsin*.

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Let yesterday be what it may,—  
Surcharged with grief or sorrow;  
To-day be pain, or cloud, or rain,—  
The sun will shine to-morrow.



## AT FIFTY-TWO.

By Alice M. Wood, Muskegon, Mich.

She stood before the mirror, fastening the lace at her neck. It was real lace; she had always looked forward confidently to the time when she should wear real lace at her throat.

A gas jet burned brightly on each side of the glass, the light falling pleasantly upon the brocaded satin frock that she had just put on in honor of this first dinner. James had sent her the dress. James had always been a good son, but then she was entitled to have a good son if any mother ever was.

Everyone admitted that she had done even more than could have been expected of a woman in her circumstances. Very few women would have gone back to the drudgery of the school-room after a husband's death and toiled there for eight years to send a boy through college and the law school. If James was a good son, it was no more than he ought to be; no more than she had a right to expect.

James was very fond of Susie Manning, but why think of Susie Manning, a creature of yesterday in both their lives. Did Susie Manning teach, that James might go to college? Had Susie Manning spent the best thirty years of her life in his service? Who was any girl that she should come between her and the life she had looked forward to so long? The life that she and James had talked of so often and planned for so long in the little red farmhouse back in Centerville? Why, neither of them had so much as heard of Susie Manning a year ago. But she, James' mother, had always known this day was coming, and this knowledge alone had upheld her through years of hard work, years of sacrifice, years of bitter economy.

Economy, that was the worst. Hard work really mattered very little; but these trifling, petty, grinding economies! How she loathed them! These small savings that with each recurrence had seemed more galling as well as more degrading, forbidding the grand, free, spiritual life she felt was hers by right of soul and destiny. How could a woman live a noble life when every thought was limited by a nickel, or, to speak more truly, a penny!

But now, thank God, she would never have to economize again. She had never wished to be extravagant, and now she need not be sordid. She had refused to come and live with James until he could assure her that the day of petty saving was over for them both.

When she wanted a book now she could buy it, and not get it in a paper cover, either. She could put twenty-five cents in the plate every Sunday, and pay her pew-rent beside. She threw her arms above her head in very joy. The life of rest, of freedom from care, the ability to expand mentally, were hers at last; but sweeter than anything else was the thought, the blessed, blessed thought, that she had cast forever behind her the trivial parsimonies that she felt had dwarfed her mentally as well as morally.

She stepped back with a gesture of pride, and regarded with pleasure her reflection in the mirror, her eyes still bright, her hair still thick and glossy.

She raised her hand to turn down the gas before descending to the dining-room where James was waiting for her, but like a flash came the thought that for her the day of petty economies was over. A frightened look crossed her face, then she stepped firmly to the door, closed it behind her and passed along the hall.

At the head of the stairs she paused, but it was for a moment only. She went slowly down the steps. At the first landing she paused, put her hand upon the rail, and glanced back with indecision in her eye. Then she swiftly turned and re-

traced her steps to the pretty room that her son's love had prepared for her. Hastily turning out one gas jet, she went back down the stairs and to the dining-room where James stood awaiting her appearance.

Through dinner she spoke little, and that little with an effort. Finally her son noticed her taciturnity, which not even his tender talk of the old home and the life before them both could dissipate. He missed the feeling of sincere if subdued elation that was hers when he had met her at the station in the morning, and which had been so pleasant to him on the drive to the pretty home he had prepared for her.

"Are you ill, mother?" he inquired anxiously.

No, no, she disclaimed hastily, she was perfectly well, and there was nothing on her mind.

After this she brightened up a little, but finally rose from the table saying something about her handkerchief.

"Let Lizzie get it for you," suggested her son, as he reached lazily for the nut-cracker.

His mother turned a rather flushed face to the door, and murmured something about finding it herself.

Going rapidly up the stairs she turned to her room once more. When she left it a tiny spark only illumined the darkness.

It was before the pleasant library fire that she spoke in a tone that made her son drop the Evening Journal to the floor.

"James," she said slowly, "you may marry Susie Manning whenever you please. I am going home to Centerville to-morrow."

Ask not for life of ease, but ask  
From strength to strength to grow.  
Pray not to measure out your task  
By powers that you may show,  
But ask for powers to meet demands.  
For love that knows no strife,  
For crystal vision, tireless hands,—  
A better self for life.

Lydia Avery Coonley.

"Our clubs are teaching women the helpfulness of companionship, leading them to take wider views of life and giving them an insight into the independence of all classes, thus forcing them to work with an altruistic spirit for the good of all. The club in its work, shows the relation of the home life to the outside world, and how each needs the other. A certain philosopher was once asked what he would do to reform the world; he answered: 'I would make health contagious, rather than disease.' The old saying 'knowledge is power,' is after all the only way to effect any marked improvement, and as the club work progresses woman will become more and more conversant with the causes of disease and the way to health; the spirit of prevention will take possession of her, and as the club life reacts upon the home life beneficent results will follow."—  
Ada D. Fuller, Secretary New Jersey Federation.

## INDISPENSABLE TO CLUB WOMEN.

If there is a club woman not the possessor of one of Mathison's Life Diaries, or who is unfamiliar with the merits of this unique repository for life records, we suggest her writing at once for the sample pages and descriptive matter which Mr. Mathison, in his advertisement on the last page of this issue, offers to send free.

The value of such a book to club women can hardly be overestimated.

## BOOKS.

To write a really interesting short story of actual newspaper life is a task to which many journalists have felt themselves called, but few have been chosen to succeed. Richard Harding Davis and Viola Roseboro have so far been the only ones whose stories would bear reading by both the "newspaper" fraternity, who alone can judge of local color, and the great public, who must decide the question of general interest. Now, however, another name must be added to the successful writers of newspaper short stories. In "Tales of the City Room," by Elizabeth G. Jordan (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York) the experienced journalist can fairly smell "copy" and moist paper and hear the rumble and feel the jar of the presses. At the same time the average public to which the subtle fascinations of musty newspaper dens are unknown and unfathomable mysteries find in these "Tales" the absorbing human qualities, the terseness and the sustained interest which go to make up the successful short story everywhere. Miss Jordan is herself a thoroughly trained journalist, having been on the staff of the New York World for some eight years or more,—a paper which is notorious for employing men but a few months at a time. If anybody ever had opportunity for absorbing true "local color" Miss Jordan, in her varied experiences from the position of daily reporter up to Sunday editor, has had it; and being a young woman of more than ordinary ability, she has turned her experiences to good account. We have known club women who were never inside a newspaper office in their lives to write papers on "The Press" and "The Needs of the Newspapers." We would advise all such, with the thousands who feel a curiosity as to the daily life and work of the woman reporter, and that closer student who cares to know more about woman's work in journalism from a sociological standpoint, to buy and read Miss Jordan's "Tales of the City Room."

We do not remember that attention has ever been called to the very liberal attitude of the Century Magazine towards women. The place of women in the world's history has always been prominently treated, and women have always figured extensively among the Century contributors. Club women are especially honored by seeing names high in their own ranks on the title page of the Century Magazine. Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, president of the Acorn and Civics Clubs of Philadelphia and well known everywhere in the club world, has just finished a series of papers, called "A Woman's Reminiscences of Maximilian's Reign," which are personal experiences expressed with rare literary charm. Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd, of the Massachusetts Committee of Correspondence and whose article on Hawaiian Women in our March number has been so universally enjoyed, contributes "In Ainu Land" to an early number, and all who have heard Mrs. Todd lecture on this subject know what a literary treat this article is sure to be. "The Club and Salon" is soon to appear from the pen of Mrs. Amelia Gere Mason, whose "Women of the French Salon" has been so thoroughly enjoyed. Other articles of especial interest to women promised for the year are, Mrs. Elizabeth Robins Pennell's "Over the Alps on a Bicycle," illustrated by Mr. Pennell; Miss Anna Fulcomer's "The Three R's at Circle City," covering her experiences as a government teacher of Indian, Eskimo, half-breed and white children; and Lida Lord Reed's "Cave Life at Vicksburg"; and all these in addition to the regular Century features.

Edward Waldo Emerson has edited the "Letters of Emerson and Sterling," furnishing a brief sketch of Sterling's life to the small volume. There are only some twenty odd letters

that passed between these great men, but each is a sharp cut leaf from the book of life that these men made and each serves to make complete the estimate we have of them. Poor, patient, knightly Sterling found his heart going out in hunger to Emerson, and the letters he writes to the American philosopher are full of tender pathos and beaming love. Emerson gives of his largeness and gives unstintedly; his letters are like him in their tenderness and hopefulness and cheer. Emerson and Sterling never met face to face, but they loved each other with a love that was not ashamed and that found expression in every letter that passed between them. Sterling wrote even to the very last of his life, indeed, he wrote the last letter that passed between them. In Emerson's last letter he says, "If you have strength, write me, if only your name. But I shall continue to hope to see your face. And so I love you and I thank you, dear friend!" These letters are a side light on the personality of Emerson and must be read by those who still love that great-souled man.—(Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"True Womanhood," by Dr. Cunningham, vicar of Great St. Mary's, Cambridge, England (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.), is a small book of the "Worth While Series," which ought to be read by every woman of to-day. The "advanced" woman may complain of its old-fashioned theories, but not even the most radical could offer more inspiring and uplifting counsel. "Not a few human lives have been wrecked," says the author, "because so many women have failed to remember that they had any mission in life at all, or if they did realize it, have been so unwise in their efforts to give it effect." Any book that will set the average woman to thinking what true womanhood really is and what it is not, is a blessing to the present day and generation; and this is a helpful, earnest plea to women to make the most of life and its possibilities.

"The Christ-Filled Life," by Dr. Hall of Union Theological Seminary (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.), is one of the best Easter books of the year. It is dedicated "to young lives everywhere," but it is worth just as much, perhaps more, to the older, world-weary generation. The book starts out with the proposition that "the difference between a life without Christ and a life with Christ is the difference between ebb and flood: the one is growing emptier, the other is growing fuller. This does not need to be argued; it is proved by living." And it ends, "Life, once a narrow stream, broadens like the sea. Strong tides pour in from fathomless depths and cut new channels. God overflows the soul." It is a book full of spiritual significance, comfort and strength for the struggling soul.

## OFFER EXTRAORDINARY.

The popularity of the short story is one of the most distinctive features of modern literature. The day of three-volume novels is past, and to-day the demand is for short, breezy, interesting stories. One of the greatest successes of the age is The Black Cat Magazine, which has developed and supplied the taste for short stories by giving the best obtainable in every variety of fiction. For one dollar the publishers are now offering the best collection of short stories ever published. It will pay you to read the advertisement on the second page of cover.

"Plain living and high thinking" should be the aim of women's clubs.



## CLUB STUDY DEPARTMENT.

Conducted by May Alden Ward.

## Study of Robert and Mrs. Browning.

Let it be understood at the outset that the following program is more than could be accomplished by any club in one year—even by any veteran Browning club. The study is presented as it here stands with the understanding that each club will select such topics as it may prefer in forming a schedule of work. Some clubs may prefer to emphasize Mr. Browning, while others may place the main interest upon the life and writings of Mrs. Browning; or the lives and letters of the two might be combined and leave the poems to be dealt with more specifically in another year. If all suggestions here offered were followed, there would certainly be work enough for any club during a series of years.

## I.

*Childhood and Youth of Robert Browning.*

Four strains in his ancestry: English, Creole, Scotch and German.—His grandfather and the estate at St. Kitts.—The positions of his father and his grandfather as clerks in the Bank of England.—The acquirements of his father as scholar, art critic and poet.—His home at Camberwell near Dulwich Forest.—The sights and sounds of London from Camberwell.—The character of his mother.—Ruskin's account in his *Praeterita* of the changes which have occurred in this part of London.

## II.

*Education and Early Poems.*

The influence of his father on his early education.—His tutors and his life in the private school.—University of London.—His excursions in the English country side.—Walks to Wimbledon, Kingston, Richmond.—Sometimes spent a whole night in the Dulwich Forest to watch the changing effect of the darkness.—Minute examination of a small area of the soil while lying on the ground, a type of his future realism.—His early acquaintance with Carlyle, Dickens, Forster.—His tour to Russia and his first residence in Italy.—His early poems, *Pauline*, *Paracelsus* and *Sordello*.

## III.

*Early Manhood.*

The period of the dramas.—His dramas are only such in form, not in action.—The action chiefly mental and subjective, but since the characters reveal themselves, instead of being described in the third person, they are properly called dramatic.—The study of "*Pippa Passes*" or of the "*Blot on the Scutcheon*."—Note the characteristics of the other dramas.

## IV.

*Meeting with Elizabeth Barrett.*

Miss Barrett's appreciation of Mr. Browning's poems.—Tribute to *Bells and Pomegranates*.—Browning's courtship as told in the letters.

## V.

*Previous Life of Miss Barrett.*

Poems which describe her childhood: "*Hector in the Garden*," "*The Lost Bower*," "*The Deserted Garden*."—Her education.—Love for Greek.—Translation of *Prometheus*.—Early Poems.—Accident which ruined her health.—Loss of her brother.—Years of pain and suffering.—Her writings during that time.—"*Drama of Exile*," "*The Cry of the Children*," "*Visions of Poets*," "*Lady Geraldine's Courtship*."

## VI.

*Meeting with Robert Browning.*

Their marriage.—Mr. Barrett's opposition.—Miss Barrett's love as told in the "*Portuguese Sonnets*."—Mr. Browning's tribute to her.—The volume of "*Men and Women*," with its concluding poem, "*One Word More*."

## VII.

*Residence in Italy.*

Life at Florence.—Their home and its associations.—The American friends who visited them: The Storys, The Hawthornes, and Margaret Fuller. Poems: "*Up at the Villa—Down in the City*," "*The Englishman in Italy*."

## VIII.

*Influence of Italy on Mr. Browning.*

Italy, Mr. Browning's university.—Periods of Italian history to which most of his poems belong: Feudal, Renaissance and the Decadence.—Poems which describe each of these periods; viz:—Feudal Period, "*Sordello*"; Renaissance, "*The Bishop's Order for his Tomb*," "*Fra Lippo Lippi*."—The Decadence Period: "*In a Gondola*," "*A Toccata of Galuppi's*," "*The Statue and the Bust*."

## IX.

*Influence of Italy on Mrs. Browning.*

Her interest in the Italian struggle for Liberty.—Friendship with the patriots.—"*Casa Guidi Windows*."—Other poems on Italian liberty.—"*Napoleon III. in Italy*," "*Italy and the World*," "*A Court Lady*," "*First News from Villafranca*," "*King Victor Emanuel entering Florence, April, 1860*," "*Summing up in Italy*," "*Garibaldi*."

## X.

*Aurora Leigh.*

Mrs. Browning's most ambitious work.—Problems discussed in the poem.—Labor question.—Rights of women.—Christian socialism.—Double standards of purity for men and women.—Duties and responsibilities of wealth.—Her picture of the development of the mind of *Aurora Leigh* is a bit of autobiography.

## XI.

*Death of Mrs. Browning.*

Mr. Browning's grief.—Poem of "*Prospice*."—Invocation of "*The Ring and the Book*."—"My Star." "*Love in a Life*." Mr. Browning's reverence for his wife's genius.—Mrs. Browning's character as revealed in her two volumes of "*Letters*" recently published by Mr. Kenyon.—What other poets have said of her.

## XII.

*The Ring and the Book.*

Mr. Browning's longest poem.—A Problem furnished by a Roman murder trial.—Twelve books.—Each book the monologue of one of the chief persons involved in the crime or in the trial. After getting the outline of the story, limit the attention to the three principal monologues of Caponsacchi, Pompilia and the Pope.—Note the Italian society of the day.—Note the early history of Pompilia.—Then the story as given in the three monologues above mentioned.

## XIII.

*His Later Poetry.*

This is his least poetic period, and should be left until the last, if studied at all. It includes the Theological subjects and other long poems, such as "*The Red Cotton Nightcap Country*," "*Fifine*," "*The Inn Album*," "*Schwangau*," and the Greek Transcriptions.

## XIV.

*His Last Years.*

"Dramatic Idylls" and "Asolando." These are more poetic than the preceding group. Also simpler and more easily understood. His Death and Burial in Westminster Abbey. Is his Influence growing or declining? Has he enlarged the domain of poetry?

## THE BEST BOOKS ON THE BROWNING.

The Letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, edited by Kenyon.

The Browning Society Papers, published by the English Browning Society.

Selections from Above, by Berdoo, 1 vol., \$2.00.

The Papers of the Boston Browning Society, \$2.50.

Articles in Poet-Lore, by the Boston Browning Society, and by other contributors.

Berdoo's Browning Cyclopaedia, published by Macmillan, \$3.00.

Browning as a Philosophical and Religious Teacher, by Henry Jones.

Browning's Message to His Time, by Berdoo.

Browning Guide-Book, by George Willis Cooke.

Introduction to Browning, by Hiram Corson.

Introduction to Browning, by Arthur Symonds.

A Primer of Browning, by F. Mary Wilson.

Life of Browning, by William Sharp.

Browning's Women, by Mary E. Burt.

Questions concerning club study, methods, authorities, etc., will be answered in this department. Communications should be addressed to Mrs. May Alden Ward, 62 Kirkland St., Cambridge, Mass.

Colleges are very well, but only a small percentage of the people are graduated from or influenced, except indirectly, by them. But all the women, except some of the very rich and elegant, have begun to study in clubs assembled. When two women stop to have a morning conversation over a back fence, it relates to the special branch of literature or history or music which their especial club is studying. The elevation of the mind which results from association with lofty creative minds, is eliminating gossip and backbiting, and teaching charity and toleration. Mental culture is the least important of the results of association with the really great ones of the earth. That gentle Christian, Shakespeare, teaches love of kind, unselfishness and purity, and the intelligent study of history is like living and learning for a thousand years. Membership in any of the larger clubs is unrestricted. In many places it is composed of those who need it most—poor women who have known little but toil and no sympathy from or association with more fortunate women who have been able to buy culture. The advantages of scientific study of the problems of child raising and home keeping are making a change in the lives of the poorer middle class. —Sarah B. Harris, in Lincoln (Neb.) Courier.

Hoax—Who is that sanctimonious looking woman? Joax—She's president of the S. P. D. N. T. M. of Boston. "What's that?" "Society to Prevent the Display of Naked Turkeys in Market."—Philadelphia Record.

It is through the active putting forth of one's power that light continually streams in on the questions which concern what one ought to do.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

THIS department is open for questions on all subjects pertaining to women's clubs. It will be an "Open Court," in which every club woman is invited not only to ask questions but to assist in answering them.

Half-minute questions and one-minute answers will be the rule governing all participants.

Address all communications for this department to Correspondence Editor, The Club Woman, 104 School Street, Egleston Square, Boston, Mass.

Questions are numbered consecutively; replies should be numbered to correspond with the questions.

## QUESTIONS.

15. Where can a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the G. F. W. C., also of the S. F. C., be purchased? What is the price of the same?

16. Give, please, the titles of good text-books on civics. Which is considered to be the very best for a study book in a club? Is it better to have every member in a civics class use a uniform text-book, or that there be as many different text-books as possible?

17. Would a federated club have to secure permission from the State Federation to change its name?

## ANSWERS.

6. "Can you give me any data with regard to the organization of mothers' clubs?"

A very enthusiastic Mothers' Club was recently established at Havelock through the activity of Dr. Katharine Wolfe. Although this is a comparatively small town, yet about one hundred mothers manifested their eagerness to join such an association, thus telling by their actions how much weight they placed upon the value of good home training by the mothers.

In this connection too much honor cannot be given to Prof. G. W. A. Lucky of the State University for the successful presentation of the topics connected with "Child Study" in the Northwestern Monthly. The papers are not only very interesting, but of untold suggestiveness to every mother in Nebraska.

Dr. Katharine B. Wolfe, who has done so much for the success of "Child Study" meetings in Lincoln, thus outlines the year's work: "First, the physical development of the child is studied as a foundation for understanding the higher nature. Such topics as heredity, prenatal influences, mental development of the child will be thoroughly discussed. The study of the primary school from the child's standpoint will occupy one meeting. Diseases of children and home care during illness, and the period of adolescence will receive careful consideration. The plan of the club work is to have each topic divided into three phases and to assign a separate phase to each of three members for formal papers, and to another member for a special preparation as leader in the discussion of each paper. The year's course will close with the study of the "Moral Natures and Moral Training," and the "Religious Training of Children."

It is encouraging that this department of the woman's club interests over forty ladies who now attend the meetings.

Growing out of the above work in the woman's club, the teachers of the city, guided by that enthusiastic worker, Dr. Katharine Wolfe, are now organizing "mothers' meetings" to be held from time to time in their respective school buildings. The teachers hope in this manner to arouse the interest of the mothers in school work and to enlist their hearty co-operation.



13. There will be sent out from the Denver committee of arrangement very soon explicit directions as to rates of transportation, routes, etc., for all going to the Biennial. If you will write to the chairman of your State correspondence and make your request known to her you will receive definite and specific information. Parties will be made up in every State, and all desiring to join may do so, whether or not delegates, and at the rates given delegates. As many club members may attend the Biennial as desire, but none may vote except the delegates.

### OPEN PARLIAMENT.

Conducted by Mrs. Edward S. Osgood.

Could an individual club as well as State Federation adopt "The Club Woman" as an official organ, and what advantage does such selection confer or obligation does it entail?

Most certainly. The advantages are so many it is hard to select. The principal advantage, perhaps, is a firm and dignified standing in the community. Whenever a party, club or person has an "official organ" they at once become invested with a mysterious something which commands respect, adds to influence and crowns with honor's bays.

The only obligations entailed are to publish club news through the medium of its columns, and of course send a generous list of subscribers from among the membership. To sum up briefly, loyalty from and to the organ is the mutual advantage and obligation.

Should a club join the State Federation by a simple majority vote, or a two-thirds, as for some amendment to their Constitution?

The general rule is that the will of the majority shall govern. A majority may decide that certain things shall be done only by a two-thirds, three-fourths, or unanimous vote. Unless there were such a provision in your Constitution and By-laws, a majority vote would be all that would be required. A two-thirds vote is recommended by parliamentary authorities on amending a Constitution, expulsion of members, and in general, any matter the carrying of which by a bare majority would work hardship. To protect itself the club must insert a rule in its by-laws. A unanimous vote is required for the suspension of rules, withdrawing a motion, voting upon names collectively, resuming debate after the affirmative is put, the secretary casting one ballot for the whole, election by acclamation; also any irregularity which the meeting seems willing for the time being to allow. The yeas and nays are ordered on a vote of one-fifth of those present.

If a State Federation pledged its support to a bill for the establishment of free libraries, would each of the associated clubs be obliged to support it; or in other words, how far can the State Federation control the individual club?

Everything depends upon the Constitution of the State Federation in question. Constitutions should accompany questions of this sort.

It has been the policy of the General Federation and of all those State Federations of which the writer has personal knowledge to ask only loyalty from the units composing such Federations to the will of the majority, and to leave each club free in the exercise of its individual rights. The minority cannot be suppressed; it must, however, yield as gracefully as may be to the will of the majority, biding its time until it shall be free in the expression of its individual rights. If the State Federation voted to support the bill referred to, the clubs would not be compelled to do anything individually.

In case neither president nor vice-president is present when the hour of opening a session arrives, whose place is it to open the meeting, and in what manner should it be done?

If there are both corresponding and recording secretaries, the corresponding secretary, by virtue of her office, takes the chair and conducts the meeting until the arrival of the president or a vice-president. If but one secretary, this officer calls to order and calls for the nomination of a president pro tem and puts the nomination to vote. In absence of the secretary also, the chairman of a standing committee would have the preference, though any one may call to order and ask for the nomination of a president pro tem, this officer then calling for nominations for a secretary pro tem, both, of course, resigning their positions when the regular officers arrive.

### NOTES.

It is advisable that every one expecting to go to Denver in June should make arrangements for accommodations as early as possible. Denver is a big city, has ample facilities for housing strangers, and knows how to handle large conventions, but it is never safe to put off to the last month or week the settlement of details for hotel accommodations. Better write now for your room if you have it in mind to be at the greatest meeting in the history of the Federation.

By an inadvertence the mailing company sent out the February copies of The Club Woman wrapped in rather flimsy paper. A number of complaints have reached us of subscribers failing to receive their copy for February. The wrappers were so frail as to weaken under the rough handling of the postal officials and some copies went astray. We deeply regret the occurrence and have made provision to prevent a similar mishap.

In the March number of The Club Woman, the article on page 171 under the title of "The Club Woman," should have had the heading "The Club Column," the intelligent compositor getting in his "deadly work" after the matter had been properly arranged in the proof. The title as printed was entirely misleading and extremely annoying.

The club woman who neglects her home duties for those of the club is not a worthy member of the club. If the club does not make the woman a better wife, daughter, mother, a better, sweeter, brighter, nobler woman, it is not in harmony with the spirit that should animate every club in the land.

Nothing is more unprogressive than the notion that a new president must be selected from the old official board. There may be better "presidential timber" in the ranks. If so, select it without regard to "matters of precedence." The club will be the better for it.

The interest in the Denver Biennial increases as the days grow less in number to that auspicious event. It ought to be the grandest meeting of the clubs yet held, and indications all point to that end.

The pressure upon the columns of The Club Woman has become so strong that we shall be forced to enlarge by the addition of at least twelve pages in the autumn.

Back numbers cannot be supplied.

## General Federation of Women's Clubs.

### LIST OF OFFICERS:

President,

MRS. ELLEN M. HENROTIN,  
Stock Exchange Building, Chicago.

Vice-President,

MRS. ALICE IVES BREED,  
Deer Cove, Lynn, Mass.

Recording Secretary,

MRS. C. P. BARNES,  
1026 3d Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

Corresponding Secretary,

MRS. PHILIP N. MOORE,  
1520 Mississippi Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Treasurer,

MRS. FRANK TRUMBULL,  
1439 Franklin Street, Denver, Colo.

Auditor,

MISS ANNIE LAWS,  
818 Dayton Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

### FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

About a year ago I met Madame La Fitra and had a conversation with her on the possible field of the woman's club movement in South America, and the letter which follows is the outcome of that conversation. In giving it to the women's clubs through The Club Woman, I know that I shall not appeal to them in vain. Mme. La Fitra is an American by birth, was born in New York, and is a graduate of Houghton Seminary; her husband is a native of Ohio, a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan and also of the Boston University. They have taken up their residence in Chili and have opened the Santiago College, which is having a great success. Any club can aid Madame La Fitra by sending her a copy of the year's program or of a paper to be read which has interested the club and which would be appropriate for such an audience as her club represents. The appeal which she makes to the women's clubs is to my mind almost providential, as it is in just this way that the spirit of reciprocity for which the Federation stands can be cultivated and strengthened.

Fraternally yours,

ELLEN M. HENROTIN.

"My Dear Mrs. Henrotin:

You are so accustomed to remembering individuals that I cling to the hope that you may recall my correspondence with you when I was in America during the last half of 1896 and the first half of 1897; I afterwards met you at the Missouri State Federation at Kansas City in January of the latter year. I then told you of our interesting educational work here in Santiago and my ambition to have the alumnae form of the pupils of the Santiago College become a federated club and thus share in the social and intellectual development of women in America. Before my return in June in 1897, we joined the General Federation as the Eclectic Alumnae Club, but since my return we have decided to confine the membership of the club to the alumnae of Santiago College. We have some very distinguished honorary members who are most appreciative of our work and helpful; we also have a few associate members among girls who have been in the college, but have been prevented from quite completing the course. The college now has sixty alumnae, thirty of whom are residents of Santiago, the remainder living at a distance, but who come to the annual social reunion at the end of the school year. We ask now to have our name changed to the Alumnae Association of Santiago College. I secured some badges from the recording secretary, Mrs. Barnes, and we all wear them, and I shall send you a college catalogue and the record of the Alumnae Association to give you an idea what has already been done.

I consented, with great pleasure, to act as chairman of the General Federation in Chili, but as I have but a limited amount of time at my disposal, I have thought best to put my strength into the life and best possible development of the club, rather than to scatter my energies. The young women and girls here are very bright, very aspiring and enthusiastic, but depend rather more upon their leaders than do the members of women's clubs

at home, because of their inexperience. We are all pleased with our record this year and glad to have made such an auspicious beginning. We hope to do so well that by the end of the year we shall feel like extending our influence and helping to form other clubs.

I enclose a program of the first lecture before the Alumnae Association, held on the 17th of October of 1897; the lecture was given by the Hon. J. B. Espinosa; the subject, "Government," was magnificently unfolded. He showed what is and ought to be the constitution and organization of a republican government in harmony with the liberty of man; its relations to the individual, to society, and to the nations of the world, and finally, the influence which woman exerts relative to politics and social progress, and the liberal sentiments which should animate the mother, wife and daughter.

The distinguished sociologist, Signor Enrico Piccione, gave a most interesting address on December 20, and in the near future the Hon. V. Letelier will give a lecture on some scientific subject.

I write to ask you in what way we may be helpful as the first Federated Club of South America, and also to beg you to put us in touch with various associates who will send us syllabi of lecture courses, reports of club work, copies of papers read, newspaper reports of State and city and country clubs, and ask you to remember how far off we are here from every opportunity of comparing our work with other clubs. Recognizing our situation, if some of your great women would kindly interest themselves in us and send us suggestions, we would be wondrously glad and grateful and return the favor in every way possible.

We have among us some very beautiful, charming and gifted young women, but we want help from you in directing our efforts in the best lines of influence, that we may assist the intellectual, moral and social life of Chili, the most progressive of all the South American Republics. Mrs. Tilly Saxton le Baird, Casilla 67, Santiago, Chili, is president for 1898; I am honorary president. In return for all this kindness, ask of us any favor which we may be able to grant; as bread cast upon the waters, please send something for our heart culture and intellectual nourishment.

Yours truly,

Adelaid W. La Fitra.

160 Agustmus, Santiago, Chili."

### AN APPEAL FROM CEYLON.

Dear Friends:

I have been in this island a little over six years, spending all my energy, time and means to do what little I can to raise the condition of Singhalese women. My efforts, I am thankful to say, are now beginning to show successful results. The obstacles I have had to contend with and the troubles I have had to undergo while working in an Eastern clime with an Eastern nation are matters of the past, and the way, now comparatively free from trials and troubles, lies open for further progress. During this time, through the kind help of friends, I have founded a school and orphanage, and named it, at the



earnest request of friends, after my family—The Musaeus School and Orphanage.

I have under my protection and care over fifty Singhalese girls, varying from seven to nineteen years of age, and they live with me under the same roof. I teach them, with the help of a few assistants, such subjects as are most suitable to make them useful women and helpful members of their society. I am thankful to say that those of our pupils who have left us to begin life in their new homes are grateful for what knowledge we have been able to give them, and that they perceive themselves the marked contrast which lies between them and their less favored sisters, who have not had the advantage of a more progressive education. Dear friends, you cannot conceive of the ignorance that prevails amongst Eastern women! The girls who attend this institution are Buddhists, and since the Christian missionaries work with one object in view, viz., to convert them to Christianity they would, if not for the education given here, sink further into the depths of ignorance. Our aim is to educate them and brighten their lives, without interfering with their faith,—in fact, teaching them according to their own Buddhist ethics.

The work is a most important one, requiring much attention and help to insure its continuous success. Who of you, dear readers, will lend a helping hand to carry out this work? The services of some European and American ladies are urgently needed, and that immediately. Are any of the readers of this appeal free to come out and help in the work? Is there any one willing to make the sacrifice and aid us? Who will come? The school has also grown so much that we shall be obliged to extend the premises, but at present funds are wanted to build. Can anyone help us here and make contributions, however small, towards a building fund?

Trusting that all readers will pardon this importunity and help to the best of their ability,

I am, yours cordially and fraternally,

Marie Musaeus Higgins.

Cinnamon Gardens, Columbo, Ceylon, Jan. 15, 1898.

### THE DENVER TRIP.

The committee having in charge the arrangements for the transportation and other arrangements for the New England delegation to the Denver Meeting of the American Federation of Women's Clubs, in June next, will probably adopt as the "Official Route" the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. to St. Louis and the Missouri Pacific Railway thence to Denver. By this arrangement a union will be made with the New York delegation under the direction of Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, and the combined parties will journey from New York in special train of vestibuled sleeping and dining cars, running via Washington, the Allegheny Mountains, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Kansas City. It is expected that the delegations from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and other points will join en route. The departure from Boston will be made via Fall River Line. Upon arrival at New York, special annex service will be provided for transfer to Jersey City, where breakfast will be served and special train taken as above.

The rates of fare have not yet been definitely named, but the committee is sure that they will not exceed those in effect by any other direct line, and it is expected that the total cost of trip, including railroad fare, sleeping car, meals en route, hotel, etc., will not exceed \$100, and possibly something less.

Further information can be obtained from Mrs. Elisabeth M. Gosse, Boston Sunday Herald, or Miss Helen M. Winslow, Editor Club Woman, 104 School St., Egleston Square, Boston.

## STATE FEDERATION NEWS.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

THE Massachusetts Federation made a new departure on the afternoon of March 9th, by holding a conference of State presidents at Hotel Vendome in Boston, the purpose of which was to meet in an informal and social way, and to talk over the questions of what the State Federation could do to help the clubs, and what the clubs could do to help the State Federation.

Nearly all the presidents of the one hundred and twenty federated clubs of Massachusetts were present, and in cases where the president was a director, her club was represented by her vice-president.

Many very helpful suggestions were brought out, and the meeting was voted the most helpful and interesting feature of the State Federation; so much so, in fact, that it was decided to hold two such meetings every year. In this way a sort of council is held, bringing all the presidents together, and closely in touch with the board of directors for the State Federation.

It is impossible to give all the good ideas that were suggested. There was considerable discussion over a reciprocity bureau, which feature of Federation work has in late years rather languished in Massachusetts. Some of the presidents expressed themselves as desirous of having it revived, and especially to the new clubs would such a feature be valuable. Massachusetts, several years ago, issued a list of lecturers and their subjects, terms, etc., but it has not been brought up to date recently.

Miss O. M. E. Rowe, the first vice-president, presided in the absence of Mrs. Howe, and Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney gave the meeting the substance of a recent letter from Mrs. Howe, stating that her health is much better than when she left Massachusetts last fall.

Mrs. Howe has recently formed a club in Rome, which is doing pretty well for a woman in her seventy-eighth year.

Mrs. Cheney made a very helpful and inspiring address also, with regard to what the State Federation has done for individual women in clubs. She traced the wonderful development of women during the past twenty-five years or so, saying that one of the most important things for women to learn is how to bear criticism and also how to criticise. In the early days it was predicted that a woman's club could not exist because women were too sensitive and that they would never bear open criticism of each other. She told of one club, started many years ago, which was most helpful because it was an open meeting where frank criticisms were made of all sorts of women's methods, and which were taken in good part until some woman made a motion that no opinion should be advanced which was contrary to that of the speaker of the day. This vote was passed and, of course, practically killed all interest in the club. It is a great thing to know how to criticise kindly, and to be helpful to each other by showing how one may work in a better and more helpful fashion. Colonel Higginson recently said that in going from club to club in his lecture courses, he is greatly impressed with the vast improvement in the ability of the average woman to express her opinion. He believes that this is directly the outcome of club work. Mrs. Cheney also said that the individual clubs are of great importance, because in them flows the life blood of the Federations.

One president remarked that she wished the Federation could form some plan for furnishing club consciences so that every woman in the club would feel that she owed a duty to it, and would feel that she must not only do outside work but would speak in open meeting. She wished also that candidates for admission had to pass some sort of examination in parliamentary practice, and a knowledge of how to express their opin-

ions. This brought another president to the floor, who spoke vigorously for the "dead wood," saying that many and many a woman attends the clubs who never speaks, and perhaps never works openly, but she takes away from it the greatest possible inspiration into her home life and her daily thought and activities. Miss Rowe added a word for the "dead wood," saying that in her opinion it does not indicate that a woman is growing because she talks a good deal.

Announcement was made of the next regular meeting of the Federation, which will be held at Lowell, with the Middlesex Club as the entertainers, on Wednesday, April 13th. The program will be devoted to the practical value of the study of history. Miss Rowe will preside. Miss Helen A. Whittier, president of the Middlesex Club, will give the address of welcome. Mrs. Alice M. Silsbee of Watertown will present the subject, as chairman of the day, and the Rev. Francis Hornbrooke of Newton will speak in the morning on the worth of history. A chance will be given, after this, for a free discussion from the delegates on the floor. One of the subjects spoken of at the conference of presidents was this feature of discussions at the State meetings, many presidents wishing that more space might be given to them. Some of the older members of the Federation recalled many occasions when such opportunity had been given, and when delegates remained silent in the most depressing fashion; but after so much that was helpful being said at the above meeting, it is expected that all these presidents will come on to their feet after Mr. Hornbrooke's lecture. The Rev. Edward G. Porter will close the morning session with an address on "What New England Offers a Student of Local History."

A luncheon will be served by a caterer at the Lowell meeting, for which the delegates and guests will pay twenty-five cents apiece.

In the afternoon Miss Elizabeth Thompson will speak on "How to Study History."

The Middlesex Club, being one of the largest and finest in the State, will doubtless prove a cordial hostess, and the meeting is sure to be a great success.

#### COLORADO.

In the woman's edition of the "Idaho Springs News," which was issued by the clubs of that Colorado town to raise money for the establishment of a public library, the history of the Colorado Federation was given by Mrs. Mahlon D. Thatcher, the State president, as follows:

The Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs has developed, like the famous hero of Rabelais, immediately to great size and activity; absorbing strength and sustenance from its four thousand and twenty-five members. It is rapidly assimilating knowledge, and hopes soon to acquire and evolve as new and improved methods in education and philanthropic suggestion as were represented in "Gargantua."

The aim of this body of women has been not alone "mutual improvement" along literary lines, but to discover in life's panorama the meaning and relation of each successive action; that while tracing the color scheme, the lights and shadows of these pictures of the past, we may form a juster perspective, a greater harmony, and, above all, receive an inspiration that shall meet the requirements of our time, and help to make its picture a masterpiece in the gallery of nations.

The Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs was inaugurated April, 1895, under the co-operation of Mrs. T. H. Moore and Mrs. E. M. Ashley of Denver. The latter became the able president and promoter of the organization which was immediately incorporated with the General Federation.

The State Federation numbered fifty-five clubs in 1896, and now enrolls ninety clubs. The first annual meeting was held in

Colorado Springs, October, 1895. There was present an earnest and representative body of delegates who were a revelation to each other of the possibilities and mission of their Federation. Mrs. Henrotin, president of the General Federation, was in attendance the first day, and delivered an able and inspiring address on the individual benefit and general forcefulness of such organization.

The second annual meeting of the Colorado Federation was held in Denver, October, 1896. At this meeting, the constitution was so amended that the term of president was changed from one to two years; the corresponding secretary to be chosen from the same city as the president. The following officers were elected: Mrs. M. D. Thatcher, Pueblo, president; Mrs. C. C. Richardson, Pueblo, corresponding secretary; Mrs. M. M. Sheetz, Canon City, treasurer; Mrs. C. W. Belser, Boulder, auditor. Mrs. J. S. Gale, vice-president, and Mrs. C. A. Eldredge, recording secretary, were re-elected. Mrs. E. M. Ashley, the efficient and beloved president, retired from that service only to accept the position of State chairman of correspondence for the General Federation, and has done loyal service in bringing State clubs into the general organization, and in creating interest in the approaching Biennial of the General Federation to be held in Denver in June.

In response to a request from Mrs. Henrotin, a committee on education was formed to act in unison with the General Federation, of the following ladies: Mrs. S. S. Platt, Mrs. E. M. Ashley, Mrs. John R. Hanna.

The program for the year 1896-7 was made to embrace the suggestions and outline of the General Federation, urging greater interest in the practical working of our public school system, and the condition or institution of public libraries. A letter was sent out by the president, asking that a committee of three be appointed in each city, to look into the interests and working of schools and libraries, and send resulting information to the chairman of the State Educational Committee, Mrs. S. S. Platt.

The third annual convention of State clubs was held in Pueblo, October, 1897. The sudden precipitation of a snow storm delayed railway trains and tested the courage of the club women; nevertheless sixty-three clubs and ninety-one delegates responded to roll call. The new president and officers were in attendance. (This meeting was fully reported in the November Club Woman.)

The social features of the Federation have kept pace with the intellectual. Luncheons and receptions have distinguished each annual convention which is held in October of every year.

#### CALIFORNIA.

The Woman's Parliament, to be held in Redlands the last week in April, promises a program of unusual interest, according to "Sunshine." "The Legal Status of Women in California" will be presented by a prominent young lawyer. A paper entitled "Law versus Justice" will be read by Mrs. Lu Wheat of Los Angeles. "The Scarlet Letter for Both" is a subject to be presented by Mrs. Judge Stearns of Pacific Beach; followed by talks upon work with the unfortunate, by representatives from the W. C. T. U. and the Salvation Army. Mrs. Dr. Shaw will read a paper upon "Plato's Republic." A paper by Mrs. Willis Lord Moore will introduce a discussion of the benefits of Federation. Mrs. Caroline M. Severance, "the Mother of Clubs," will talk of "the oldest club." "Mental and Physical Training of Girls," by Dr. Black of Pasadena; "Kindergartens," by Miss Suddith of Colton; "Reforms in Funerals," by Dr. Reed of Pasadena; "Reforms in Mourning," by Mrs. Langworthy of San Diego, are other subjects to be presented for discussion. The poem of the occasion will be by Mrs. Eliza A. Otis.



## VERMONT.

The Vermont Federation does not find so much work on its hands along educational lines as many others do, because of the excellent laws which prevail in the State, and the consequent good schools, town libraries and free kindergartens. Women in Vermont, too, have the right of suffrage on all educational matters. A recent circular sent out by the Vermont Federation says:

"The men have done their part well in providing good laws, and now they ask the co-operation of the women in making the educational conditions of the State better than they have ever been before. What is most needed, perhaps, is the development of a strong, healthy sentiment in favor of the thorough enforcement of these measures—and this work the club women of the State are better equipped for doing than any one else. Will we prove ourselves equal to the occasion?"

There are fourteen counties in the State and fourteen clubs. In order to facilitate the work and make it more thorough the committee suggests that each club select one county for its territory and thoroughly investigate conditions therein, not in the spirit of criticism, but of friendly helpfulness.

Some work along educational lines has already been done by a few of the Vermont clubs.

The St. Johnsbury Club is working earnestly to have a kindergarten established as a part of the public schools.

The Shakespeare Club of Lyndonville appointed a committee to visit the schools in its vicinity, and has thereby come to the decision, its president states, 'that one remedy to better the conditions would be to use influence to place women on the school board, for they are best acquainted with the needs of the children, and it is an eminently proper field for woman's work.'

The Barre clubs united for the work of village improvement.

The evening session of the Brattleboro Club has decided to supply every school in the county with the words of 'The Star Spangled Banner,' 'America' and 'Columbia,' members who are typewriters volunteering to print copies, if nothing better was obtainable. They are also looking for a patriotic State song. This evening session is composed of proofreaders, reporters, stenographers, teachers and others whose duties will not permit them to attend the regular meetings of the club. So highly did they appreciate club work, however, that they requested admittance, with the privilege of holding their meetings in the evening. There are fourteen of them, and they are very bright, enthusiastic and efficient. They have now decided to publish a little book with some six or eight of the best patriotic songs, and meet the expense of the same by the sale of advertising space. After their own supply for the county is published, they can print additional copies at the small cost of three cents per copy, and it is hoped other clubs of the State may decide to supply their counties with the same. Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr was asked to write a State song for this booklet, but was unable to do so.

All these forms of educational work (and there may be others) have been entirely voluntary; may not this circular be the means of giving a still greater impetus to the work?

Education is not confined to the schoolroom, so the committee suggests that each club appoint two of its members as a library committee to investigate the library privileges in the same territory in which the club works for educational information.

Vermont has many free circulating libraries, made possible by another good law, but in some cases—perhaps many—the privileges may not be extended outside the village, so that a large population in the rural districts are practically shut in all the long winter, with nothing to feed the mind. In other States this want is met by traveling libraries, which are doing great good. Perhaps the report of our library committee in the autumn may show a similar need in Vermont.

In closing, the committee would suggest a thoughtful perusal of the last report of the State superintendent, the holding of parents' meetings in connection with the schools, where practicable, and the consideration of the establishing in the schools of an 'Audubon Day' or 'Bird Day,' for the furtherance of nature study and the protection of songsters."

## KANSAS.

The number of clubs now holding membership in the Kansas Social Science Federation is 62, representing 1868 individual members; besides these, there is the City Federation of Kansas City, Kas., with a membership of 11 clubs, or 200 individual members, and that of Topeka, with 27 clubs and 520 members. These, with an individual membership of 52, gives the entire enrollment as 2640, as a few of these hold duplicate membership in clubs, the number may be roundly stated as 2500. The number of towns represented in the Federation is 40.

The work recommended to local clubs by the Federation is: First—Co-operation with the public school, that club women may use their influence to assist teachers and school boards to improve the schools in relation to better lighting, heating, ventilation, sanitation and more cheerful and artistic surroundings.

Second—Efforts to secure State libraries, which will materially benefit the cause of club extension.

Third—That time be devoted to obtaining a knowledge of work done by the State and General Federation.

Fourth—That each club acquire a knowledge of parliamentary usage.

Fifth—Fostering the reciprocity bureau. Each club is asked to contribute two of its best papers of each year to this bureau of exchange.

The general officers are: President, Mrs. John C. McClintock, Topeka; vice-president, Mrs. S. R. Peters, Newton.

District vice-presidents—First district, Mrs. Nella A. Smith, Seneca; second district, Mrs. L. B. Fletcher, Fort Scott; third district, Mrs. Grace P. Johnson, Arkansas City; fourth district, Mrs. George P. Morehouse, Council Grove; fifth district, Mrs. John Q. Royce, Phillipsburg; seventh district, Mrs. G. W. Hodge, Hutchinson. Recording secretary, Miss Julia M. Walsh, Ottawa; corresponding secretary, Mrs. D. W. Nellis, Topeka; treasurer, Mrs. Hill P. Wilson, Lawrence; auditor, Mrs. Selwyn Douglas, Oklahoma.

The delegates to the Biennial meeting of the National Federation, to be held in Denver, June 20, are: Mrs. Willis Lord Moore, Hutchinson; Mrs. Sallie Toler, Wichita; Mrs. Emily Byington, Leavenworth; Mrs. Waterman Stone, Lawrence. Alternates—Mrs. L. B. Kellogg, Emporia; Mrs. Eugene F. Ware, Topeka; Mrs. S. R. Peters, Newton; Miss Julia M. Walsh, Ottawa.

The annual meeting will be held in May, at Ottawa, by invitation of the Ottawa clubs. The program will cover reports, essays and discussions presented by eight standing committees, which respectively consider the following subjects: "Education," "Philanthropy and Reform," "Literature," "Art and Archaeology," "Natural Science," "Domestic and Sanitary Science," "Music," "History," and "Civil Government."

The executive board of the Wisconsin Federation will meet in Eau Claire the first week in April. Mrs. D. G. Whyte, vice-president of the seventh district, will call a district convention to convene in April. Many of the prominent club women of the State will be present, among them Mrs. Charles H. Morris, Mrs. Arthur C. Neville, Green Bay; Mrs. George R. Hopper, Racine; Mrs. John Faville of Appleton. The Eau Claire Club will entertain the guests at their homes and will arrange a special program.

## MAINE.

The good State of Maine, with its broad acres and boundless forests, does not permit the mobilization of its club women with the ease and dispatch of some of her sister States. When we hold a meeting we "take our things and stay all night," in fact two nights. The directors' meeting, however, is usually a one day meeting. In legislative years we go to Augusta, but in the alternate year the executive board endeavor to call the meeting where, by early rising, the majority can accomplish the journey in one day.

The 10th of March was an ideal spring day; here and there a brown hill-top showed among the dazzling whiteness, for this year Maine is true to her traditions of "six weeks' sleighing in March."

The beautiful and busy town of Fairfield was fair indeed as we met the committee, who escorted us at once to the Opera House. There we received a third royal welcome (for we were met at Waterville by the genial editor of Turf, Farm and Home, whose wife is a prominent club woman). Mrs. Carrie E. Kenrick, Miss Addie Lawrence and Mrs. Marion E. Freeland, presidents respectively of the Dial, Clionea, and Past and Present Clubs, were unremitting in their careful and unobtrusive attention to details from first to last. A banner made of broad bands of heliotrope, green and crimson, the colors of the clubs, bore in letters of gold the inscription, "Thrice Welcome." The dainty Opera House was beautified by cut flowers and flowering plants, with plenty of Maine's emblem, the sturdy pine tree. The little silver representative, the Maine Federation pine tree pin, was in evidence, and more were called for. The president of the Dial Club, Miss Carrie E. Kenrick, in behalf of the trio of clubs, welcomed the guests. Mrs. Alice Frye Briggs, as president, responded happily for the Maine Federation. A large per cent. of the clubs responded to the roll call, and every officer of the Federation was present with the exception of the corresponding secretary, who was detained by illness in her family. The subjects, "Hygienic Conditions," "Industrial Training," "Art Decorations for School Rooms," and "Kindergartens," were topics of discussion.

The clubs Current Events, Savoir Faire, and Brush and Thimble of Portland, Sludium Club of Mattawamkeag, Shakespeare of Cherryfield, Pittsfield Tuesday Club of Pittsfield, and Curio Tuesday Club of Phillips requested admission to the Federation, and by unanimous vote were elected to membership.

A fine musical program was presented by entertaining clubs.

The kindergarten was strongly endorsed by Miss Snow, chairman of the Educational Committee, who is supervisor of the Bangor schools, Mrs. Marsh of Saco and Mrs. Osgood of Portland. Mrs. Geo. C. Frye, who made the motion for the appointment of an Educational Committee in the early days of the Federation a motion to which Mrs. Henrotin in her Toronto address ascribed the work now being done by the State Federation along educational lines, spoke especially of the work of School Room Decoration, to which the Woman's Literary Union of Portland has given its efforts for the past two years. Miss Irene Noyes followed with an interesting account of results. Miss Lucia Connor of the Dial Club of Fairfield, a sister of Gen. Connor, Maine's ex-governor and a hero of the Civil War, gave a resume of the traveling library movement, which her club undertook last year. On motion by the expressed wish of the Dial Club, the Maine Federation assumed the responsibility of forwarding the work so well begun. A sub-committee from the Educational Committee, consisting of Miss Lucia Connor of Fairfield, Mrs. Annie Pepper, Waterville, and Mrs. Osgood of Portland was appointed to put the subject of traveling libraries before the Legislature.

Mrs. Estabrooke of Orono and Mrs. Marsh of Saco were

appointed a committee to consider the revision of the constitution in regard to vacancies and time of meeting.

A cordial invitation to hold the annual meeting in Brunswick was accepted with thanks by a rising vote. This meeting occurs in the second week in October. The clubs of this fine old college town royally entertained the board of directors in '94. Mrs. Burpee of Houlton was nominated by the chair to present the necrology report at the annual meeting.

The National University at Washington was presented by Mrs. Geo. C. Frye and referred to the clubs.

Mrs. Ellis presented the need of traveling libraries from a granger standpoint.

President Briggs reminded the board of the Denver Biennial. She denied the report that Maine was pledged to any candidate, but advised the clubs to consider the matter.

The daughter of Maine's senior senator knows too well the possibilities of a convention to recommend pledging beforehand. In fact, she said a dark horse was already being talked of and Maine would be obliged to decide at Denver where to bestow its vote. She gave a brief sketch of Mrs. Breed, the Eastern candidate, and said a good word for her and called in Mrs. Osgood, who met Mrs. Pratt at Louisville, to do the same for the Western candidate, Mrs. Pratt.

Many of the leading citizens, both men and women, were present during the day and attended the reception tendered by the Maine presidents in the evening.

E. H. O.

## UTAH.

The Utah Federation of Women's Clubs was organized in the spring of 1893 and has since held four annual conventions in the month of May. Last year six new clubs were admitted, and there are now seventeen clubs in the Federation with a membership of about six hundred. The Utah Federation had but one predecessor among the State Federations, Maine having federated but a few weeks before.

The convention held in Salt Lake City last spring was by far the most noteworthy of the four annual meetings. It was made so not only by the unusual excellence of the program, but chiefly by the presence in our midst of the president of the National Federation, Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, and of three Colorado women, Mrs. Thatcher and Mrs. Gale, president and vice-president of the Colorado Federation, and Mrs. Platt, president of the Denver Woman's Club.

Hereafter the annual convention will be held in the month of October, and the officers will be elected biennially.

A brief business meeting was held last October at which officers were elected, and also delegates to the Biennial. The president, Mrs. William C. Jennings, was unanimously re-elected. Mrs. Jennings is a native of Boston and has been a resident of Utah four years. Although belonging by birth to conservative New England, she now considers herself a Western woman.

The recording secretary of the Utah Federation, Mrs. Antoinette Brown Kinney, also fills the office of State correspondent for Utah, having held that office ever since its creation. Mrs. Kinney is a niece of the beloved and honored first president of the General Federation, the late Charlotte Emerson Brown, and is also a niece of Antoinette Brown Blackwell.

Mrs. Emma J. McVicker, the corresponding secretary of the Federation, and its former president, has been very prominent in educational work in Utah, having been president of the Free Kindergarten Association, and being now one of the regents of the State University. She is also chairman of the educational committee of the Utah Federation.

The four delegates chosen by Utah to go to Denver in June are Mrs. Graham of Ogden, Mrs. Coray of Provo and Mrs. Elmer B. Jones and Mrs. Rixer of Salt Lake. Utah will have two representatives on the program: Mrs. C. E. Allen will speak



of "The Influence of College Settlements on the Community." Mrs. Coray will give an address on "Ethical Education."

The Utah Federation has now adopted as its line of practical work the establishment of traveling libraries. A committee has the matter in charge, which is studying the modus operandi of other States where traveling libraries exist.

The Utah clubs have been rather slow in doing practical work, but the feeling in favor of branching out along practical lines is growing with encouraging rapidity. The Woman's Club of Salt Lake has always devoted its meetings to the consideration of the practical and live questions of the day. It is at present trying to introduce savings banks into the public schools.

Of the seventeen clubs in the Utah Federation, eight are in Salt Lake, four in Ogden, two in Provo, and one each in Springville, Park City and Coalville. The eight clubs in the capital city are the Ladies' Literary Club, the Woman's Club, the Cleofan, the Reviewers' Club, the Inquirers' Club, the Utah Woman's Press Club, the Reapers' Club, the Authors' Club.

Following is the list of officers of the Utah Federation: President, Mrs. William C. Jennings; recording secretary, Mrs. C. S. Kinney; treasurer, Mrs. Annie S. Wedgwood; auditor, Mrs. Beulah Bachman; vice-president, Mrs. John Fletcher; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John McVicker; State organizer, Mrs. Mary M. F. Allen.

#### ARKANSAS.

The first annual convention of the Arkansas Federation will be held at Hot Springs, April 20, 21 and 22, in the Knights of Pythias Hall, by invitation of the Fortnightly and the Lotus Clubs. The program will be as follows:

Wednesday, April 20th, meeting of executive committee, 5 P. M. Reception at the residence of Mrs. P. H. Ellsworth, 702 Park Av., 8 to 10 P. M.

Thursday, April 21st, 8.30 A. M., delegates will meet the credential committee. 9.30 A. M., call to order; invocation, Mrs. Hotchkiss, Hot Springs; report of credential committee; roll call address of welcome, Mrs. L. Leatherman; Lotus Club, Hot Springs; response, Mrs. T. T. Cotnam, Edelwiess Club, Little Rock; address of acting president, Mrs. J. B. Pillow, Pacoha Club, Helena; report of recording secretary, Mrs. T. T. Cotnam, Little Rock; report of corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. H. McHenry, Lonoke; report of treasurer, Mrs. John J. Sumpter, Jr., Hot Springs; report of auditor, Mrs. A. D. Blann, Crawfordville; report of State chairman of correspondence with G. F. W. C., Mrs. Lewis Bryan, Van Buren; reports (three minutes) from Federated Clubs; Business.

2 P. M., paper, "The Educational Interests of the State," Mrs. Estelle Blake; Arkadelphia Woman's Library Association; five minute talks: on Child Study, Rural Schools, Traveling Libraries, Aids to Self-Education, What can Women do for the Public Schools; paper, "The Relation of the State Federation to the Individual Club," Mrs. Frederick Hanger, Quid Nunc Club, Little Rock; general discussion; reception at residence of Miss Blanche Bell.

5 to 8 P. M., Thursday evening, reception at Park Hotel; addresses by prominent visiting club women. Mrs. Henrotin will probably be present with Mrs. Philip N. Moore of St. Louis.

Friday, April 22nd, 9 A. M., reports of chairmen of standing committees; Reciprocity, Miss Maggie Wood, Woman's Literary Club, Van Buren; Reform, Miss Cora Tapscott, Twenty-first Century Club, Searcy; Household Economics, Mrs. Myra Warner, Literary Club, Little Rock; Education, Mrs. C. E. Pattillo, Edelwiess, Little Rock; Education to Co-operate with the G. F. W. C., Mrs. Frederick Hanger, Women's Club, Little Rock; Press, Mrs. Henry Martin, Little Rock; report of

vice-president of N. A. of H. E., Mrs. Jennie Beauchamp, Little Rock; business.

2 P. M., paper, "The Necessity of a State Reform School," followed by a general discussion; election of officers; board of directors and delegates to the biennial at Denver; reports; unfinished business and adjournment.

Following are the officers of the Arkansas Federation: President, Mrs. W. C. Ratcliffe, 1004 Scott street, Little Rock; vice-president, Mrs. J. B. Pillow, Helena; recording secretary, Mrs. T. T. Cotnam, 1515 Cumberland street, Little Rock; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Wm. H. McHenry, Lonoke; treasurer, Mrs. John J. Sumpter, Jr., Hot Springs; auditor, Mrs. A. D. Blann, Crawfordville. As in the General Federation, all presidents of clubs in membership are vice-presidents of Arkansas Federation.

#### FLORIDA.

Florida has eight clubs in her State Federation, as follows: Village Improvement Association, Green Cove Springs; Village Improvement Association, Crescent City; Village Improvement Association, Orange City; Town Improvement Association, Tarpon Springs; Town Improvement Association, Fairfield, Jacksonville; Palmetto Club, Daytona; Avilah Club, Rockledge, and the Melrose Literary and Debating Society. The officers are chosen biennially and annual meetings are held in January. The present board is: President, Mrs. N. C. Wamboldt, Jacksonville; first vice-president, Mrs. M. Ruger, Daytona; second vice-president, Mrs. M. Thompson, Merritt's Island; corresponding secretary, Dr. M. Reichard, Jacksonville; recording secretary, Mrs. Beekman, Tarpon Springs; treasurer, Mrs. H. H. Burrows, Green Cove Springs; auditor, Mrs. Scudder, Crescent City.

#### TEXAS.

Texas has a flourishing young Federation that is about to hold its first annual meeting at Tyler. The dates are April 27, 28 and 29, and the invitation comes from the Tyler Federation of Women's Clubs. The program is as follows:

Meeting of the executive board, Wednesday, 3 P. M., at Elks Hall.

Opening session, Wednesday, 8 P. M., Elks Hall: Call to order; invocation and music; address of welcome, Mrs. Chas. T. Bonner; president's annual address, Mrs. Edward Rotan; address, "Public Libraries, the Proposed Work of the Federation," Mrs. Annie McLean Moore, W. W. Club, Fort Worth; discussion as to ways and means; club study of Shakespeare, Mrs. Henry Exall, Dallas Shakespeare Club; music, Mrs. W. W. Perry.

Thursday, 9 A. M.—Call to order; invocation, Rev. James Noble; appointment of committee on credentials; reports of officers and delegates; address, "Parliamentary Observance in Clubs," Mrs. Ella Munson, XXI Club, Denison. 2 P. M.: "Advantages of Federation to the Club and to the Individual," Mrs. H. F. King, Ladies' Reading Club, Houston; "Nature and Value of Local Federations," Mrs. G. W. Hardy, XIX C. Club, Corsicana; "What Other State Federations are Doing," Mrs. Julia Church, Owl Club, McKinney; "Women's Clubs in Country Neighborhoods," Mrs. Edward Lilly, Magazine Club, Cleburne; "The Club in Relation to the Home," Mrs. Kate S. Terrell, Current Events and Hist. Club, Dallas; "Is the Club Woman a Better Mother and Homemaker?" Mrs. F. Tompkins, Ariel Club, Denton; "The Mother and the School from the Teacher's Point of View," Mrs. R. O. Rounsavall, Literary Club, Waco. Evening: Reception of delegates by Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Jester at Charnwood Hill.

Friday, 9 A. M.—Invocation, Rev. J. H. Gambrell; reports of delegates; miscellaneous business; reports of committees;

"The Social Feature in Clubs," Mrs. Wm. B. Toon, Social Science Club, Terrell; "Household Economics," Mrs. J. D. Thomas, Woman's Club, Waco; "Discussion," Miss Gearing, Woman's Reading Club, Houston. 2 P. M.: "The Ideal Club," Mrs. Moore, Sherman Shakespeare Club; "Woman's Clubs from Man's Point of View," Mrs. Kate C. Curry, Pierian Club, Dallas; "Plea for Thoroughness in Club Work," Mrs. L. C. Fisher, Wednesday Club, Galveston; "History Study in Clubs," Mrs. J. J. Arthur, American History Club, Austin; "Discussion," Mrs. Annie Shelton, '93 Club, Fort Worth; election of officers; club song. 8.30.: Banquet tendered officers and delegates of the State Federation by City Federation of Women's Clubs of Tyler, Texas.

The officers of the Texas Federation are: President, Mrs. Edward Rotan, Waco; vice-presidents, Mrs. J. C. Terrell, Fort Worth; Mrs. A. C. Ardrey, Dallas; Mrs. M. Looscan, Houston; Mrs. J. J. Arthur, Austin; Mrs. W. A. Ponder, Denton; Mrs. Jno. Church, McKinney; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. D. Thomas, Waco; recording secretary, Mrs. George K. Meyer, Dallas; treasurer, Mrs. Jas. F. Rosborough, Marshall. Additional members executive board, Mrs. S. G. Warner, Tyler; Mrs. W. D. Christian, Terrell; Miss Betty Ballinger, Galveston.

#### WHAT SOME CLUBS ARE DOING.

THE members of the Penobscot Tribe, the remnants of the ancient Tarratines, are not the savages that many suppose. The members of this tribe number a few more than four hundred. They own all the islands in the Penobscot river above Oldtown (Me.) Falls. While it would be exceedingly interesting to go into the history of the tribe to some extent, it would hardly be the reading matter The Club Woman is supposed to publish. What gives this tribe open sesame to this magazine is the fact that the women-squaws of the tribe have formed a woman's club, and that this is one of those that make up the Maine State Federation of Women's Clubs.

This club was formed largely through the efforts of Mrs. M. A. Hamm of Bangor. Mrs. Helen Coffin Beedy was also actively interested in its formation. Mrs. Beedy held the babe of Mrs. Nicolar—who was chosen president—while Mrs. Nicolar wrote the constitution. It was through the efforts of Mrs. Beedy, too, that this club joined the Federation. The object, as announced, of this club is to preserve the traditions of the tribe. The younger members of the tribe are able to read and write, and the secretary of the club writes any important facts about the tribe that any member may obtain, and this is preserved. When the proper time comes undoubtedly these will be printed in book form.

As yet the tribe has had but one author among its members, this being the late Joseph Nicolar. Mrs. Nicolar, widow of Joseph, is the vice-president of the club, while their daughter, Miss Lucy, is the secretary. The president of the club is Mrs. Martha Nicolar, who is wife of Horace Nicolar, who now represents the tribe in the State Legislature. Mrs. Nicolar has enjoyed excellent school advantages and is not only one of the handsome members of the tribe, but one of the bright women.

The club is known as the Wabanaki Club, and meets twice each month with one of its members. At the time of the meeting of the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs in Bangor last fall, after the sessions were over, Mrs. Briggs, president of the Maine Federation, and a number of the representatives from the different clubs, visited the island. The school on the island is under the care of the Sisters of Mercy. Much of the work

of the tribe is artistic, and Hon. G. H. Hunt, agent of the tribe, finds a ready market for the work of the tribe in every State in the Union. Many of the squaws who are members of the Wabanaki are those who represent the tribe at the different fairs, sportsmen's exhibits, seashore resorts, etc. At all of these places the work of the tribe attracts much attention and ready purchasers.—(Georgia Pulsifer Porter, Oldtown, Me.)

The New York Sorosis celebrated the thirtieth birthday at the Waldorf-Astoria, March 21st, by having a breakfast in the grand ball room. A short reception preceded the breakfast, when the officers of the club, headed by Mrs. Mary Dame Hall, president, and Mrs. Jennie C. Croly, honorary president, received the two hundred and seventy-five guests. The scene was one never to be forgotten, and could not be duplicated in this country. The magnificent ball room of the Waldorf-Astoria is as gorgeous as any of the famous French salons, and was made gayer than ever by the tables set with glittering silver and glass, and gay with daffodils and tulips. Many beautiful toilettes were worn, and there was a festive air about every woman that was most pleasant to behold and experience. At a long table at one end of the room sat the president with the old-time members of Sorosis and speakers of the day. The remainder of the guests were seated at small tables. The largest table was that of Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, president of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, who entertained the Board of Managers of the State Federation, Miss A. M. Jones, Saratoga; Mrs. E. N. Martin, Binghamton; Mrs. F. B. Church, Ilion; Mrs. Longstreet, Syracuse; Miss Macdonald, Flushing; Mrs. Gouinlock, Warsaw; Mrs. Northrup, Syracuse; Miss Avery, Albany; Mrs. Satterfield, Buffalo; Miss Fulton, New York; Mrs. Lozier, New York; Mrs. Leavenworth, Syracuse; Miss Hills, Binghamton. Dr. Flint, Mrs. Thayer and Miss Winslow of Boston were also guests. At each plate was a beautiful little menu card and also a little booklet, with the program of the day printed inside, and with a small American flag on the covers, all tied with mulberry ribbon, the club colors. Mrs. Hall, the president, was also attired in a mulberry silk gown in honor of the occasion, although she usually dresses in mourning. She presided at the after-breakfast exercises with much dignity and grace. The Sorosis Carol Club furnished several selections, and preceded breakfast by singing grace.

Mrs. Hall, in her opening speech, reviewed the work of Sorosis for thirty years past, and spoke of the development of women during that time, and the change that has taken place in the whole phase of present day humanity, wrought by the club movement. At the close of her speech she installed the new officers. She was followed by the Carol Club, after which Mrs. Croly was the first speaker on the subject of the day, "The Woman Who has Power." Her argument was that the individual woman to-day is not the woman of power, but that power is diffused throughout the clubs and communities, and that the value of woman's work now lies in the fact that power is diffused, and that all are lifted up by it.

She was followed by Mrs. Fannie T. Helmuth, an ex-president, and the present president of the New York Federation, who insisted that there are many individual women of to-day who have power. She referred to the work of the women's clubs as having opened new avenues of thought and work, and said that the woman who has power is the one who is inspired to organize these clubs. She closed her speech by quoting the Scripture phrase, "She will out-strip all praise and make it halt behind her," at the same time placing her hand on Mrs. Croly's shoulder, asking her to rise, saying: "Sisters, this is the woman who has power." A storm of applause burst out which lasted for some moments.



Mrs. Hall had already called attention to the fact that of the eight presidents which Sorosis has had in her thirty years' history, seven are now living, Miss Alice Cary only having passed over to the other side. Mrs. Charlotte Wilbur lives in Paris and was not present, and Mrs. M. Louise Thomas was detained by illness. Mrs. Croly, Mrs. Helmuth, Mrs. Lozier, Mrs. Clymer and Mrs. Hall were all present and all spoke on the topic of the day. The exercises, however, were broken by several poems, Mrs. Mary M. Bergholz reading the first one, which was entitled the "Singing Bird," referring to Mrs. Clymer.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sheldon Tillinghast of Cleveland then took up the discussion of the main topic. "The woman who has power," she said, "is the woman who is happy. Who is so loved as the woman who is so filled with happiness that those who are about her must be happy, too, whether they want to or not? Beauty is a source of woman's power. But no unhappy woman is really beautiful. No matter what are a woman's physical defects, if she be possessed of a happy soul, those who know her will always think of her as beautiful. The woman who is truly a well-spring of happiness is the woman who has power."

She was followed by Dr. de la M. Lozier, who said: "Measure your mind's height by the shade it casts." Intellectuality is the stronghold of woman. Women can more easily attain philosophic heights and reach an untrammelled repose of thought "than the rest of humanity."

Mrs. Radcliffe of Washington was the next speaker on the program, but being absent the president called on Miss Helen M. Winslow of Boston, who said that the club woman of today who has the power is the one who can sink her own personality in large work for humanity, and who can rise above the petty rubs and stings which come to all in daily life.

Mrs. Dimies T. Dennison, the vice-president of Sorosis, read a delightful poem, referring to the modern club woman, which we shall print in an early number of *The Club Woman*.

Dr. Augusta Chapin and the Rev. Phoebe Hannaford made excellent and thoughtful speeches on the subject of the day, as did also Mrs. Senator Frye, who had come on from Washington especially for this breakfast. Mrs. Whiton-Stone of Boston read an original poem, "The Way to Arcady," and Dr. Catherine A. Townsend of Washington was the last speaker of the day. The exercises closed with the singing of "America."

THE MILFORD (N. H.) WOMAN'S CLUB gave its third annual reception, or, to speak in club parlance, held its "gentlemen's night," on the evening of March 3d. The town hall (where the reception was held), as bare and bleak and forbidding in its unadorned state as those strongholds of our republic generally are, seemed changed into a stately, sumptuous salon trimmed for the Christmas holidays, the transformation having been effected by the club members themselves, and under their direction there was a refined, home-like atmosphere that was charming. They had loaned portieres, rugs, easy chairs, couches and loads of cushions, palms, ferns, Easter lilies and other potted plants, banquet and parlor lamps, and even pictures.

Between the great draped windows, the walls were furnished with a dado of feathery hemlock, the chandeliers were wreathed with mountain laurel, while the president, Mrs. McLane, and the other ladies of the receiving party stood under a canopy of fragrant pine. Even the stairs, corridors and dressing-rooms might have been bits from the enchanted woods of North Conway.

The triumph of decoration was attained in a picturesque corner opposed to a simulated boudoir furnished with modern elegance which was like a dream of old times; there was a fire-

place with crane and pot hooks and kettle, the skillet, toaster and baker standing on the hearth. On the shelf stood the cider tankard, iron candlesticks and tin lantern, and along its edge were festooned strings of drying apples. Above hung the old queen's arm and powder horn. The ingle-sides were set forth with spinning and flax wheels, warming pan and bellows, and quaint chairs; and there were pewter plates, an almanac of 1803 and a sampler worked in 1812. Nothing was wanting, not even pictures of ladies with the wonderfully perfect features, alabaster and rose complexions, cork-screw ringlets and wasp waists that distinguished women of the earlier part of the century from their less ethereal descendants.

A large banquet table in the shape of a Greek cross and shining with cut glass and silver was set in the centre of the hall, and a smaller one for frappe and fruit punch stood in a cosy corner. From the stage, set with evergreen boughs, mountain laurel and blooming plants, the "Astrella Orchestra" of Boston played delightful selections.

The reception began at eight o'clock. Mrs. Ellen L. McLane, president of the club, was assisted by the other officers: Mrs. Harriet E. Kaley, Mrs. Josephine S. French, Mrs. Harriet W. Hutchinson, Mrs. Laura B. Smith, Mrs. Mary E. Titus, and by Mrs. Grace M. Rotch, its founder and first president. Mrs. Ellen M. Mason of North Conway, vice-president of the New Hampshire Federation, was the guest of the club.

Nearly four hundred persons were presented, and after the reception Mrs. McLane made a graceful address of welcome, and announced that the special entertainment would be a comedy, written by one of the club and acted by its members, assisted by three indispensable men friends.

The comedy was very bright, showing up the idiosyncrasies of the modernest of club women and her conservative opposers, with impartial good nature, and contained many telling local hits that were received with great applause. At its conclusion, loud calls were made for the author, and when the curtain rose, Mrs. Alice R. Peck came forward and gracefully bowed her thanks.

"Gentlemen's Night" has come to be regarded as the leading society event of the year in Milford, and the town boasts no institution in which it takes more pride than in its brilliant woman's club.

It is noteworthy that of the one hundred and fifty members, only thirteen (certainly the unlucky number in this instance), were absent.

## WE NEED YOUR HELP.

The Club Woman aims to be your official organ. It is the only distinctively woman's club periodical published. That there is a field for just such a publication the many complimentary, encouraging and highly gratifying letters from the most esteemed and influential women in the National and State Federations attest.

To achieve our greatest influence the co-operation of individual clubwomen is absolutely indispensable. **WE MUST HAVE IT!**

Will you not give us your best thought along the line of club improvement? Your best club papers? Your best reports? And above all give us your subscriptions, and *patronize, whenever you can, our advertisers, and see to it that when you do so patronize them they are informed their advertisement was seen by you in THE CLUB WOMAN.*

## THE NEW ERA COOKING-SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

By Mrs. Harriet A. Higbee, Supt., Worcester, Mass.

Most reformers deal only with effects, ignoring the cause. Our school handles the cause in an endeavor to remove the effects. Mrs. Higbee, in appealing to the mothers of Concord, N. H., following Mr. Perky, at a recent session of our school held in that city, speaking along these lines, said:

## MRS. HIGBEE'S APPEAL.

"While Mr. Perky was speaking, these words written by James Russell Lowell were constantly in my mind: 'Behind the nutty loaf is the mill-wheel; behind the mill-wheel is the wheat-field; on the wheat-field rests the sunlight; above the sun is God.' Words could not more aptly describe a natural and therefore pure food product, such as we, as a school, present to the mothers of Concord, asking them to so thoroughly investigate as to become convinced of the truth and stability of the platform on which our school stands, and will continue to build, that natural food makes natural conditions.

"We appeal most earnestly to the mothers of Concord in relation to the character of food they give their children, and ask them to give so much thought, and only so much as is necessary, to remove this stumbling block of unnaturalness, and thus give their children a chance. To so build their future men and women as to change the name of this city from Concord to Con-cord.

"Every mother here desires her child to succeed in some department of life, and every mother here makes or hinders that success through the natural or unnatural material (food) she provides, from which to build her child's body. Nature provides an abundance of natural building material (food products), from which to build a harmonious human structure, but it is left to the mother to select from this abundance the required kind and amount of material. Nature goes further, and warns the mother when she is using the wrong kind and amount of material. How many mothers can tell when nature warns them? Let me illustrate by comparing the human structure to the steam engine. The boiler of every engine, if properly constructed, is provided with a safety valve, as a preventative against accident. Every boiler will carry a certain amount of steam with safety, and it is at this point that the safety valve is set. When more than that amount of steam is generated, passing the safety point, the valve, by its popping and continued fretting and fuss, indicates to the person in charge that the safety point is passed, and if that person is wise, measures are taken at once to reduce the steam pressure by shutting off the draft, which reduces combustion and restores harmony in the working of the engine.

## EVERY HUMAN STRUCTURE.

"Now, every human structure is in a sense an engine, which under normal or natural conditions can be gauged to withstand a certain amount of pressure. The steam generated in the boiler of the engine corresponds to the heat and energy of the body, which is generated by fuel in the form of fats, sugars and starches taken into the stomach and converted into heat and energy, during the process of digestion and assimilation. Nature is wise and sees that every requirement of natural law is complied with. So each human engine is provided with a safety valve to prevent accident.

As long as sufficient of the body-building material is provided, for the heat and energy to work through, the work goes

on harmoniously, but let the mother furnish too much heat and energy producing material, such as fat meat, white bread, butter, sugar, cake, pastry, confectionery, preserves, etc., then there is too much heat and energy or steam generated, and nature's safety valve indicates to the mother, through the fretting, peevish irritability of her children, that the safety point is passed. How many mothers heed this warning until their children are downright ill? And what shall the mother do? Just what the engineer did. Reduce the fuel and increase the body-building material by providing natural food.

"But not many mothers know what natural food is, or how to select or prepare it. The New Era Cooking School comes to aid the mother by presenting a natural food that contains all the material in the correct proportions to build the body harmoniously and produce the required amount of heat and energy. A food that overcomes the uncertainty of selecting, as it is already selected. It is already properly cooked. It is all ready to serve. It is clean, pure wheat, and nothing else. A perfect food in itself, yet a food product combinable with all other natural food products, such as milk, eggs, vegetables, fruits, nuts, etc., furnishing variety sufficient for every meal. A food that the mother may give her child, knowing that every time her child takes food it contributes to properly nourish its body. A food product that may be made into many temptingly beautiful and appetizing dishes, which is proven by the table spread here to-day, which we now take pleasure in inviting you to inspect."

*Egg Toast.*—Six hard boiled eggs, paprika, celery salt, 1 cup thin cream, 1 level tablespoon butter, 1 level tablespoon entire wheat flour, 4 shredded wheat biscuit. Cook the eggs 45 minutes, cool in cold water, remove shells, separate yolks and whites. Make a cream sauce of the cream, flour, butter, ½ teaspoon salt, ⅛ teaspoon paprika; add the whites of eggs put through potato ricer. Split the biscuit, sprinkle with celery salt, dust with paprika and toast a light brown in oven, remove to warm platter, dress with the sauce, cover the top with the yolk of the eggs, put through a potato ricer, garnish with finely minced parsley.

*Oyster Patties.*—One quart oysters, 8 shredded wheat biscuit, 1 pint milk, ¼ lb. butter, 4 level tablespoons entire wheat flour, 4 level tablespoons butter, 1 teaspoon scraped onion, 1 cup oyster liquor, salt and white pepper. Cut an oblong shape from top of biscuit with sharp pointed knife, remove top carefully, then all loose inside shreds, forming a shell. Sprinkle with salt, dust with pepper and put a small piece of butter in bottom. Pick over the oysters and fill the biscuit shells, season with salt, pepper, and put in buttered pan. Dip the oblong tops lightly in the oyster liquor, cover the oysters, put bits of butter on top, cover the pan and bake in quick oven 25 minutes. Serve with white sauce made from the milk, oyster liquor, flour, butter, ½ teaspoon salt and 1 teaspoon scraped onion.

*Bananas With Shredded Wheat Biscuit.*—Six shredded wheat biscuit, 4 bananas, 1 pint milk, ¼ cup fine granulated sugar, 1 cup cream whipped, 2 tablespoons powdered sugar. Peel and slice the bananas with a silver knife, cover with the granulated sugar and set in a cool place. Prepare the biscuit by dipping in the milk, drain off all the milk possible, place on the plates on which they are to be served. Split and fill with the prepared bananas, put the top half back. Put layer of bananas on top, cover with whipped cream sweetened with the powdered sugar, and decorate with little cubes of bright jelly.

The above recipes are taken from "The Vital Question," 3d edition, illustrated, a book published by the New Era Cooking School, which will be sent free this month to all sending name and address to above school.



DEAR CLUB WOMAN:—Would you like to hear of a work done by our new California Club during the recent Golden Jubilee? You know that San Francisco gave itself up to rejoicing during the last week of January, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of gold. Our city was gorgeous in national and golden decorations; a great "1848-1898" arch spanned our main street; and from Monday dawn, when our Presidio cannon boomed forth the city's resolve to be gay, till Saturday night, when the dazzle of an illuminated parade ended the gayety, everything was stir and bustle, and the watchword was "Pleasure."

About two weeks before the great event Mrs. Lovell White, president of the California Club, and identified with the leading clubs of our city, conceived the idea of a flower market similar to those held in Paris. With her, to think is to execute; so, in an incredibly short time, the idea was a reality. Union square, in the heart of the city, was, by courtesy of our Board of Supervisors and the energy of our club, transformed into a scene of rare loveliness, which attracted daily, for three days, from fifteen to twenty thousand people. In a tent two hundred feet long was a rare sight for January, even in our boasted climate. Despite the cold snap, as unusual as it was unwelcome, our florists, through the co-operation of our State Floral Society, responded most generously, and exhibited such a massed wealth of flowers—from our wild California poppy to the most delicate carnations and bride roses—that even San Francisco was amazed. From Golden Gate park came one hundred and fifty varieties of out-door blossoms, while the Presidio and private individuals donated generously. An out-door floral exhibit in midwinter, free to everybody, and the town gone mad over it, was the result of the thought of one woman and the energy of many club women.

At night, with the myriads of electric lights, hidden in Chinese lanterns and seemingly festooned in mid-air, and the added attractiveness of our public-spirited volunteer bands, the flower market was a thing of beauty.

The co-operation of Mayor Phelan and the California State Floral Society was invaluable to our club, and made the phenomenal success a possibility. The California Club gave the Golden Jubilee its artistic touch, gave the public more than a fleeting show, and proved that a woman's club can plan and execute largely and keep within the granted appropriation. Having shown ourselves able and reliable, we hope to work out our club's aim—the betterment of women—on the strong basis of the confidence and friendliness of the public in general, and of our esteemed Mayor, James D. Phelan, in particular.—Mary E. Donnelly, San Francisco.

At the Brighthelmstone Club, Allston, Mass., on Monday, March 7th, the largest audience of the season assembled to listen to Mrs. Belle Platt Williams and Mrs. Annie Platt Hentz, in their "Afternoon with Kipling," which proved to be a most delightful and instructive entertainment, and aroused new enthusiasm for the work of Rudyard Kipling. Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Hentz repeated the program at Newton on March 29th.

The demand of subscribers for back numbers has been so great that our large editions, increased every month over the preceding month, are entirely exhausted. The March issue is nearly all gone. New subscribers will have to be content with beginning their subscriptions with the April number.

The Club Woman will send The Woman's Manual to any address on receipt of 75 cents.

THE COLUMBIAN CLUB of Cripple Creek, Colo., was organized in July, '94. History and the study of Shakespeare have occupied much time so far. At a recent meeting, Mrs. Cole, a club member, was required to furnish an original poem. The following parody was given:

Tell me not in idle jingle,  
Club life is of empty cheer;  
For the woman's a back number  
Who at home doth find her sphere.

Clubs are real, clubs are earnest,  
Household work's a horrid grind;  
Man thou art, to man's ways returneth  
Hath been spoken of our kind.

Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,  
Is our destined end or way,  
But to act that each to-morrow  
Bring us nearer our club day.

Homes are sure, but clubs are fleeting,  
And our minds, though grave or gay,  
Still like man's great mind, are planning  
New departures all the day.

In the club's broad field of battle,  
In the bivouac far from home,  
Be not like dumb, driven cattle,  
Be a heroine, stand alone.

Trust no future, howe'er pleasant;  
Let the dead past bury its dead:  
Act, act in this modern present;  
Home's behind, and club's ahead.

Lives of club men all remind us  
We may make our lives the same,  
And departing leave behind us  
Clubs of everlasting fame.

Clubs, our names upon their roster,  
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,  
A forlorn, disheartened sister  
Seeing, may take heart again.

Let us then be up, demanding  
With our hearts on triumph set,  
Still resolving and amending  
Till some woman be Pres. yet.

Do not use a baking powder of doubtful quality  
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The University Extension Course does not recommend a thing unless it is in every way worthy of recommendation. In the lecture on dietetics, which is given under the auspices of the University Extension, the lecturer is often asked to recommend a cereal substitute for coffee. The authorities have, therefore, made a critical analysis of several of these drinks and have unanimously adopted the "Wheat-Shred Drink," which is made by the "shredded wheat" process, and issued by the New Era Cooking School at Worcester, Mass. No higher praise for these products could be asked for. Such authorities as the University Extension and the American Journal of Health—neither of whom could be bought or bribed—recommend the use of shredded wheat, agreeing with the established rule of the New Era Cooking School that "natural foods only can make natural conditions" of mind and body.

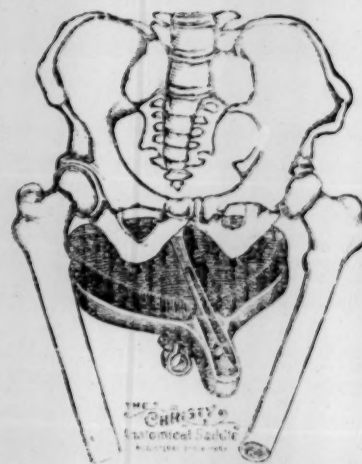
The supervisor of the cooking schools connected with the Boston public schools is a woman of uncommon ability combined with good sense. When she gives her recommendation to anything, it is because she fully endorses it. Like many other prominent women she is asked frequently to endorse some proprietary article. In return she demands to be allowed to see and fully understand the process of manufacture of the article. In that way only will she give her endorsement to any article offered in the market. Among the few things which she thoroughly endorses is Cleveland's Baking Powder, the composition of which she fully understands and pronounces absolutely pure and reliable.

A large delegation of Boston club women went over to the Sorosis annual breakfast in New York, which was given March 21, at the Waldorf-Astoria. The New England women went, as they usually do, on the Fall River Line, this being the favorite route to New York with Boston people for several reasons. First, the boats of this line are the most elegant in the world, having every possible convenience, real or imaginary. Second, the service is of the best, and ladies traveling alone are sure of courteous treatment and of being as well cared for as the most fastidious could desire. Thirdly, it is such an easy way to travel. A short ride on an express train brings the passenger to the elegant boats, and once aboard there is everything to make the trip a pleasant one. There is a good dining service, the state-rooms are light, commodious and well cared for, there is always good music, and there is always a feeling of perfect security which comes of such perfect service. The Boston club women found the trip, going and coming, one of the pleasantest features of the New York trip.

Are you afraid of drafts? Can you sit on the piazza or by an open window with impunity and immunity from rheumatic results? If not, you will be interested to know about the hygienic underwear which makes these exposures perfectly safe, and keeps the wearer comfortable at all times. There is a light weight of the SILK SPONGE UNDERWEAR, manufactured and sold by Mrs. E. M. Briggs of 131 Tremont Street, Boston, that is not only cool and comfortable, but at the same time preserves the wearer from the evil effects of drafts or a sudden chill. It is inexpensive compared to other silk underwear, and is worn by many prominent people and recommended by the best physicians. Club women should patronize other women, especially when they deal in the best goods. Write or call on Mrs. E. M. Briggs, 131 Tremont Street, Boston.

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"What matters it here whether one be Orthodox or Heterodox, Episcopalian, Baptist or Unitarian; whether one earns one's living in the sweat of one's brow, or rests, so to speak, in the lap of luxury, so long as a high ideal of duty, and the Christian virtues of charity, unselfishness, and that love which worketh no ill to his neighbor, are common to each and all? Here all outward, non-essential trappings should drop away like the worthless dross they really are, and the real woman stand forth simply and plainly for what she is, not what she seems, or what society thinks. To my mind, the lessons we learn from each other are the most valuable of all the lessons the club has to teach. We learn to know ourselves and each other better in one month's faithful work together than in years of casual social intercourse. The potent, subtle influence of character cannot be estimated. It is a tremendous force."—Lillian C. Streeter.

Interest the boys in something worth while and they will grow into respectable and self-respecting citizens instead of hoodlums. An association of boot-blacks has been formed to own a certificate in the George Washington memorial, which they say will hold them together, and they are going to begin to study civics. In another place some newsboys are trying in the same way to get enough together to form a civic club and own their national university certificate. They each want to own a share in that building. Herein lies a hint for club women everywhere. Even the boys may be imbued with the club spirit of love and law-abiding service.

We are learning that in giving of ourselves, we receive a thousand times more than we can ever possibly get. We are learning that the person who enters into an organization and works with others will receive, through that organization, a thousand times more power. And then it is putting into our life that spiritual intuition, that almost sixth sense, that seems to be born into the world and by which we are filled with a feeling of sympathy and hope and love and helpfulness. What is organization? Organization is order, and order is God.—Ellen M. Henrotin.

The Club Woman will on receipt of seventy-five cents forward, postpaid, a copy of that incomparable book, "The Woman's Manual of Parliamentary Law." Every club woman should have a copy of this book.

Will secretaries corresponding with The Club Woman please forward a copy of their year book for file in this office.

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